

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62889 *J. B. Watkins* INDEXED 667 82
INDEXED
INDEXED

NEW DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

SPRING and FALL, 1910



OF THE LIBRARY RECEIVED
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

J. B. WATKINS & BRO.

PROPRIETORS OF
ELMWOOD NURSERIES

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We again hand you our Catalogue of good things. It has been carefully revised, and many sorts have been added that have proven worthy of trial among the host of well-tested varieties. Please read it carefully and send in an order of your selections early.

Remember, we employ no agents to annoy you, and our stock being equal to that offered by any growers in the State, you can save from 50 to 100 per cent. by sending your orders directly to the Nursery, and get varieties known to succeed in this climate, and the novelties, too, if you wish them.

Our Nurseries are regularly inspected by the State Entomologist, and to each shipment will be attached a copy of his certificate, showing freedom from disease and insect pests, and a copy of State license.

POST OFFICE, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE
MIDLOTHIAN, (CHESTERFIELD COUNTY,) VA.

Catalogue of Elmwood Nurseries.

MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA.

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL, TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions, as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground; hence, all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

SOIL.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION.—High, dry, and airy location is best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, untie the bundle, take one tree at a time and stand them in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shrivelled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and, if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the

APPLES, STANDARD VARIETIES.

Our stock embraces the best varieties, and these are mostly propagated from our best bearing trees, hence will bear young and abundantly. Prices as follows:

Trees—2-year, well branched, 5 to 7 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Trees—2-year, medium branched, or, 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, single stems, 18c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

SUMMER APPLES.

CAROLINA RED JUNE—Medium, oblong, deep red, sub-acid. Bears and ships well. July 20th here.

CRUMPTON—Medium, oblate, dark red, excellent quality. Good keeper. August.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium, pale yellow. An old, well-tested and popular sort. Last of June.

EARLY RIPE—Large, yellow, firm, sub-acid. Good market sort. Middle of June.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Small, deep red, melting. Very good. July.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped, beautiful, juicy, crisp, tender, rich. Very good. July and August.

HORSE—Medium, greenish yellow, coarse grain. Popular old sort. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium, flat, yellow with blush. An old and reliable kind. First of August.

MAY OR JUNE—Small, light yellow, sub-acid. Prized as being the first to ripen.

PERKINS—Seedling of Maiden's Blush, but is larger and of better quality. Has no superior as a family sort. Last of August.

SHEEP NOSE—We have fruited it several years and pronounce it the best eating apple we have seen for August. Fruit large at base, tapering to apex, covered with brown russet red. Tender and fine. Tree rather crooked grower; said to live to great age.

SUMMER QUEEN—Large, striped, coarse. Great bearer. August 1st to 10th.

SUMMER ROSE—Below medium, yellowish striped with red, very tender, sub-acid, spicy. Ripens during a long period, beginning July.

SUMMER RAMBO—Medium to large, green striped with red on the sunny side, sprightly, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous, hardy. Profitable for market. Fourth of July.

FALL APPLES.

BISMARCK—Fruit large, handsome, yellow with red streaks, tender, sub-acid, pleasant. Short, stocky grower and bore in nursery rows on one and two-year trees. September to December.

BONUM—Medium, roundish, deep red with white dots. A good sort. September to October.

FALLAWATER—Very large, greenish yellow. Deservedly popular family and market sort. September and October.

CARTER'S BLUE—Large, flat, greenish. Mostly covered with dull red and blue bloom. Tree a vigorous grower and an early bearer. Ripens early fall.

VIA'S SEEDLING—Medium, red, spotted, of excellent flavor. Very tender and juicy. Ripens in October.

FALL CHEESE—Medium to small, roundish, striped and dotted, very tender, mild sub-acid. Very popular sort in Virginia. We also have another sort very similar, called Large Fall Cheese, which is much larger, decidedly flat and of nearly the same color, quality and texture. Both sorts are upright growers and generally biennial bearers. September to December.

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, greenish yellow, tender, excellent tree, irregular grower. Said to be long-lived. September to November.

FALL WINESAP—A free grower and an early bearer; fruit medium, roundish, yellowish with blush in sun; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Good. September to November.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium, crisp, tender, aromatic; fine quality. September to December.

LADIES' SWEET—Above medium, beautifully striped with red, very showy, best quality, enormously productive, and is an annual bearer. September to December.

REBEL—Large, beautifully striped, very showy, best quality and good bearer. September to December.

WOOD'S FAVORITE—This fine apple originated in Rappahannock county, Virginia, and is thought to be a seedling of Maiden's Blush, but is larger, handsomer, of better quality and heavier bearer than its parent, beautiful orange yellow with red cheek, flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid, of finest quality. A good grower and enormous bearer. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN—Rather large, yellow, juicy and good. Only succeeds in certain localities. October to March.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Slightly conical, regular, smooth; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained; skin dark red or nearly black. Long keeper. October to April.

BABBIT (Western Baldwin)—Large, roundish, deep red, fine-grained, juicy, crisp, rich, fine acid. A new sort of great promise, and late keeper. November to April.

BALDWIN—Rather large, roundish, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish. A favorite Eastern variety. October to January.

BEN DAVIS—Large, striped, coarse, sub-acid. Good bearer, and perhaps most popular market sort in United States. October to April.

BUCKINGHAM (Winter Cheese or Winter Queen)—Large, oblate, nearly covered with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to March.

ENGLISH, or GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium, roundish, slightly flat, yellow skin, nearly covered with russet; firm, crisp. October to December.

GULLEY—Medium in size, striped and splashed with russet-red, intermingled with white specks over the surface. Quality good.

KINNAIRD CHOICE—Seedling of Winesap, and no apple grown is said to be of better quality for late fall or early winter. Medium to large, dark red or crimson, fine-grained, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic. Most excellent. Trees vigorous and bear young.

LIMBERTWIG—An old sort, medium, roundish, yellow and russet, shaded with dull red; flesh firm, sub-acid. Was formerly one of the longest keepers; productive. October to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Seedling of Winesap, and said to excel its parent in nearly every point; better and stronger grower, hardier, fruit much larger—sometimes four inches in diameter—and very uniform in size; color dark red; flesh firm, flavor mild, sub-acid. A very long keeper, and is succeeding over a large extent of country. We advise every one to plant a few trees of this sort. November to April.

MISSOURI PIPPIN—Medium to large, red with darker red stripes; handsome, fair quality. Good grower, young and immense bearer. Recommended as a profitable sort and one of the best fillers. November to March.

NANSEMOND BEAUTY—Medium to large; bright striped red; crisp, but pulpy. Popular in eastern counties. September to January.

NORTHERN SPY—Large, somewhat ribbed; striped with purplish red; tender, mild sub-acid. October to December.

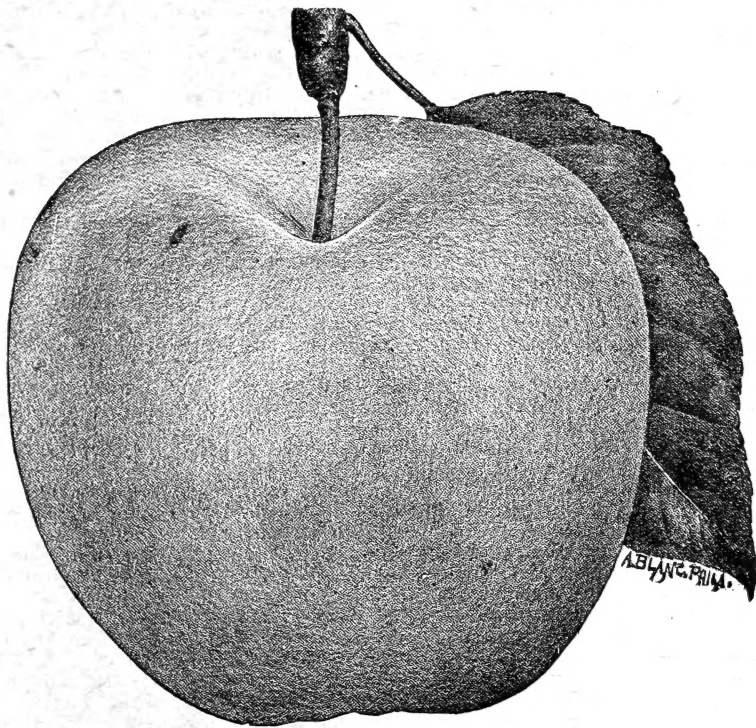
ROXBURY RUSSET—Medium, yellowish russet, crisp, good, sub-acid. A long keeper in some places. October to April.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Seedling of Winesap. Large size, bright red; best quality. Attracting much attention as a profitable sort. Tree is vigorous, irregular and drooping in habit, like its parent.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY—Medium to large, dark red, sub-acid; early bearer. Valuable as a late keeper and fine market sort. December to March.

WINESAP—The most popular apple for Virginia and the South. Adapted to all soils. October to April.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE—Above medium, roundish, light yellow, sweet with pear flavor; upright grower. September to January.



YORK IMPERIAL (called also Johnson Fine Winter)—A very large, round, flatish, whitish apple, specked with red. Meat yellowish and of good flavor. We have an excellent stock of this variety in 1-year, single stem, 4 to 6 feet grade, and make a reduction to sell the large lot. 15c. each; \$1.75 per dozen; \$12.50 per 100.

GRAB APPLES.

(Tree 4 to 6 Feet, 35 Cents Each.)

SIBERIAN RED—Small, waxen yellow and red. August.

SIBERIAN YELLOW—Small, yellow, rather good to eat. August.

WHITNEY—One of the largest, green overspread with red. Excellent for cider. August.

PEACHES.

Budded on natural seedlings. The letter C after each name indicates Cling Stones.

PEACH—1-year, 3 to 5 feet, 15c. each; \$1.75 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. Those marked 25c. each will be \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

ALBRIGHT'S WINTER, C.—Almost identical with Heath Cling, but nearly a month later, ripening last of September.

ALEXANDER, C.; WATERLOO, C., and AMSDEN JUNE, C., seem to be identical—Medium, bright red. Profitable home and market sort. Late bloomer. June 20th.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Freestone; ripens with the Triumph. The flesh is yellow, of uniform texture and color to pit. Hardy and productive.

BILYEU'S LATE—Originated in Caroline county, Maryland, ripening after Smock Free and Saleway. Fruit of large size, color white with a beautiful blush cheek, flesh white.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. The fruit is uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very prolific. Ripe July 1st to 15th. New.

BISHOP—Very large; crimson, white flesh; free. A valuable market sort. Sure and prolific. June 10th to July 1st. 25c. each.

BLANCHARD C.—Very large; white with rich red cheek; firm. Splendid shipper and quality unexcelled. Ripens when there are no other very fine peaches. August.

CRIMSON BEAUTY, C.—Very large; white flesh, crimson surface. Prolific new sort. Ripens September 1st.

CROTHERS—Large; white flesh, red cheek; productive. All purpose variety. Ripens middle of August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripens from 5th to 15th of July.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

CARMAN—Large; creamy white with deep flush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. Profitable and popular market variety. Fine shipper. June 1st.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Large; yellow with red cheek. A yellow freestone of fine quality. September.

CHAMPION—Very large; sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white with red cheek; very handsome. Claimed to be harder than other sorts except Crosby, and one of the best and most prolific shippers. August 1st.

CROSBY—Medium; orange yellow, streaked with carmine; nearly round. Fine quality, and is being planted largely. Said to be an iron-clad and frost-proof. August 1st.

CHINESE FREE (China Strain)—Large, oblong; skin white with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well-flavored. Free from rot, which makes it a very desirable market variety. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

DULCE—Free; largest size; rich orange yellow with dark red cheek covering half the surface; flesh of the finest quality, firm, buttery. A splendid shipper; seed small. One of the most promising new sorts. Ripens September. 25c. each.

ELBERTA—An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow peach; a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored. Said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

EMMA—Fruit very large; skin golden yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, juicy and highly flavored. Tree luxuriant grower and quite prolific. A perfect freestone. One of our most attractive and profitable market varieties. Ripe July 25th to August 5th.

EVER-BEARING—Produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Freestone. 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

EARLY WONDER—A large red and golden peach; soft and delicious. Very prolific. Fruit has been grown on one-year trees. It ripens in May. Worthy of trial. 25c. each.

EARLY RIVERS, C.—One of the most beautiful of early peaches; white, red cheek.

GREENSBORO—Perhaps the largest of all the very early sorts. Beautiful red, and parts freely from stone. June.

HEATH CLING—An old sort, prized everywhere for home use and market. September 1st.

HONEY—A fine cream colored peach tinted with red. Famous for its sweet and delicious honey flavor. Ripens early in June. 25c. each.

HEATH FREE—Very similar to White Heath, but ripens much earlier. A good market and eating variety. 25c. each.

LEVY'S LATE (HENRIETTA)—Fruit large; roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet. Very good and a valuable variety. Clingstone. First to last of October.

LADY INGOLD—Similar to the Crawfords, but of better quality. August.

MAMIE ROSS—Very large; bluish; white flesh; semi-cling, prolific. Very valuable. Early June.

MUNSON'S FREE—Seedling of Elberta; fruit larger than Elberta, more highly colored, and of better quality, flesh yellow. More prolific and hardy in bearing. Ripens about a week later than Elberta. Very firm. Fine for shipping. 25c. each.

MAY FLOWER—A fine, solid, red May peach. 25c. each.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, white, red cheek; flesh tinged with red, juicy, very good. July 20th.

OLD MIXON FREE—An old and reliable family and market sort. Flesh white, red cheek. Excellent. July 25th.

NEW PROLIFIC—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, Flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters. Ripens last of August. 25c. each.

OWEN—Fruit above medium, pale yellow, mostly covered with red, oval, flesh rich creamy yellow, sweet, very juicy, of highest flavor. Ripens about 20th of August. 25c. each.

RAY—Origin in Eastern Texas. Of Mamie Ross type, but with more color and less attacked by rot. The original tree has borne sixteen successive crops without a single miss. Ripens just after Troth's Early. We consider this a variety worthy of extensive planting. 25c. each.

SUSQUEHANNA—Large; yellow flesh, and skin shaded with red; fair quality. August 1st.

SUPERB—Seedling of Early Rivers crossed with Mt. Rose. Freestone, white flesh, red cheek, large and showy. A very prolific and profitable peach; finest quality. This peach is making a record where others fail as a certain bearer and valuable market variety. 25c. each.

SHEPHERD'S EARLY—A very large, early red-skinned, freestone peach. This variety has proven very profitable in orchard culture, being large, showy and uniform in size. We introduced this variety from Texas some years ago. Ripens in July. 25c. each.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large; white with bright red cheeks; fine quality. August 1st.

SMOCK FREE—Large fruit; orange yellow skin. A good market variety but rather late. October.

SNEED—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval; rich, creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot. 25c. each.

TROTH'S EARLY—An excellent peach of medium size; skin whitish, nearly covered with red; sweet and good. July 15th.

TRIUMPH—Early yellow-fleshed peach. Good size; yellow, with red cheek; blooms late. June 10th. 25c. each.

VICTOR—Originated in Smith county, Texas. Fruit medium to large; flesh white, pleasant sub-acid flavor; annual bearer; earlier than the Sneed; sub-cling. 25c. each.

WONDERFUL—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small and parts freely from the flesh. October and a good keeper.

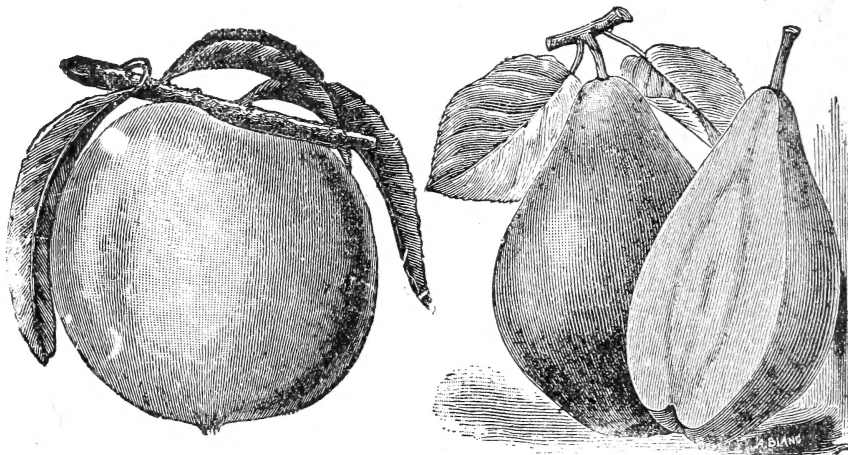
YELLOW ST. JOHN—Earliest yellow freestone peach yet known. Skin yellow nearly covered with bright red; nearly equal to Crawford's Early in size, and first quality.

We offer the following varieties of peach at the regular price—Chilow, Success, Indian Blood Cling, Blood Cling.

SMALL PEACH TREES.

We offer the following varieties of peach, 2 to 3 feet, at 12c. each; \$1.00 pr dozen; \$5.00 per 100: Alexander, Bilyeu's Late, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Carman, Champion, Elberta, Emma, Heath Cling, Susquehanna, and Yellow St. John, and many other varieties.

The following small peach at 15c. each; \$1.20 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100: Greensboro, Bishop's Early, Victor, and Sneed.



STANDARD PEARS.

When budded on pear stocks they make standard or large pears, and should have the same care as apples. Trees, unless otherwise priced, 5 to 7 feet, 40c. each; \$4.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

BARTLETT—Large, yellow, most popular. August.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—Large; juicy, melting. Fine trees and regular bearer. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, splashed with red; melting, sweet. July.

DOYENNE D'ETTE—Small, red cheek. Best. Very early. June.

DUCHESS—Very large, rather russett. Good. Last of August.

EARLY HARVEST—Somewhat similar to Jefferson, but ripens a little earlier; valuable for market.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, pale yellow, juicy, rich. September.

GARBER—Large, beautiful bright yellow with red; juicy and good; of Keiffer order, and like it will produce more bushels and dollars than any other sort. September.

HOWELL—Large, whitish yellow, handsome, sweet, good. September.

KOONCE—Medium to large; exceedingly handsome, golden yellow with fine red cheeks; good quality. One of the earliest to ripen. Very valuable for family or market. June.

KEIFFER—Large, yellow with russety red. Its great vigor, unusual productiveness, freedom from blight and splendid market qualities, render it, perhaps, the most valuable sort now in general cultivation, and should be in every collection. Particularly adapted to Tidewater section and light soil. October and November.

LAWRENCE—Medium size, pale yellow, good quality, long keeper. October to January.

LE CONTE—Very large, smooth, medium quality. Good market and shipping sort. Vigorous and productive. September.

MAGNOLIA—Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer, and is a better keeper.

OSBAND'S SUMMER—Medium, roundish, juicy, melting, sugary. Last of July.

SECKLE—Small, russet red. Excellent. August.

WILDER'S EARLY—Introducer says its good points are earliness, delicious quality, good shipper and keeper, great beauty and productiveness.

WORDEN SECKLE—Seedling of the Seckle and fully its equal in flavor and quality, but far surpasses it in size, color, form and beauty; exceedingly juicy and delicious. Tree upright grower, heavy and constant bearer, and ripens just after Seckle. 75c. each; \$8.00 per dozen.

DWARF PEARS.

When budded on Quince stock, makes a dwarf or shrubby tree that usually bears early. These are best for garden and where fruit is wanted quickly. We offer the following, 2 to 3 feet high, at 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen: Bartlett, Duchess, Seckle, Flemish Beauty and Kieffer.

CHERRIES.

Trees 4 to 6 feet high, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

DYE HOUSE—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive, ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium; bright red; acid; borne in pairs.

WINDSOR—Large; liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; good grower, and one of the best bearers of the hearts. June 15th.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Above medium; nearly black; rich acid. July.

EARLY RIVERS—Tree a strong grower, with large, abundant foliage; fruit very large; black; fine quality. One of the earliest good black cherries.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large; one of the best wax cherries. June.

YELLOW SPANISH—Fruit large; pale, whitish yellow on shaded side; bright red and carmine dots in sun; firm, rich, juicy, sweet. June.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Large; purplish black; sweet; late. July.

LARGE MONTGOMERY—Good grower; heavy bearer; large; red; quality good; late acid sort. Last of June.

NAPOLEON—Another excellent cherry of the wax family. Last of June.

MAY DUKE—Large; bright red; pleasant; sub-acid. Last of May.

NECTARINES.

4 to 6 feet, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

PITMASTON ORANGE—Large; orange and yellow; flesh orange, rich and fine; freestone. An excellent English sort. September.

DOWNTON—Large greenish white, with dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and highly flavored. One of the best freestone.

ELRUGE—Medium size; greenish yellow, with dark red cheeks; flesh greenish white, juicy and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.

APRICOTS.

4 to 6 feet, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

MOORPARK—Large; red cheek; yellow skin and flesh; sweet, juicy and excellent.

ROYAL—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and very fine, one of the best.

QUINCES.

Three to four feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—A new sort; said to be very superior.

REA'S MAMMOTH—Of large size; good quality; strong grower.

ORANGE—Rather large; yellow; best known. September.

CHAMPION—Large; good quality; late keeper. September.

PLUMS.

The plum requires the same culture as peach; budded on plum roots; trees 1 or 2 years; 4 to 6 feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

APPLE—Fruit large and attractive, resembling a medium size apple; color deep reddish-purple when fully ripe; flesh red, firm; quality like Satsuma, a splendid keeper and shipper. Tree a fine, strong grower. Ripens soon after Burbank.

WICKSON—Originated by Luther Burbank who says it stands pre-eminent in good qualities, and is the finest of many introductions. Tree grows in vase form; fruit large, glowing carmine, healthy white bloom; stone small; flesh firm, sweet, delicious, and keeps a long time after ripe. We have a fair supply of trees, buds purchased direct from originator. July.

RED JUNE—Perhaps the best all round and most prolific of plums. Of Japan type; vigorous, upright grower; very prolific; rather larger than Wild Goose; fine quality; vermilion red. One of the first good sorts to ripen and should be in every planting.

WILD GOOSE—One of the best known and most popular sorts. Though not of the highest quality, it is one of the surest bearers and freest from disease, and a profitable market sort. June.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Fruit larger than common; good quality; vigorous and productive. September.

BURBANK—The best and most profitable grower for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, spreading, vigorous grower; unequaled in productiveness; bears young; fruit large; excellent quality; purplish red, with lilac bloom. August.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, oval, purple, thick bloom, firm, sweet, free-stone.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large; pale green, juicy, sweet, excellent. August.

ABUNDANCE (BOTAN)—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties, hardy and productive; fruit large, bright red, with a heavy bloom; good quality. August.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Golden yellow; a fine variety for preserving or pickling. The preserves are a little lighter than damsons and equally as good. Very productive and equally as hardy as Wild Goose. Ripens in September.

GRAPES.

Grapes do best in dry soil, and it should be in good state of fertilization. They require pruning annually; and it should be done between the middle of November and the first of March or before there has been any movement of sap. The first year the vines should be cut back to two or three buds, and when the shoots get a foot long in the spring all should be broken off except the two strongest. The next year, cut these back to within a foot of the ground, and cut off all laterals close to the vine. The third year, cut the two main leaders back to two or three feet, and leave two or three buds on their side branches. So on, year after year, giving more length to the vine until it is as long as desired, but always cut the side branches back to two or three buds. Plant 8 to 10 feet apart. Our vines are mostly strong, two years old, and are grown from layers or hard wood cuttings.

BLACK VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

M'PIKE—Bunch very large, compact, black with blue bloom; berries mammoth in size, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; sweet, juicy; seeds few and small. Ripens medium early. 30c. each; \$3 per dozen.

CLINTON—Small bunch and berry; black; healthy, vigorous, and excellent for wine. Same price as Concord.

HARTFORD—Black, somewhat foxy; vine vigorous, healthy; ripens before Concord. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WILDER—Black; bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet; ripens rather late. 20c. each.

TELEGRAPH—Black; bunch medium to large, very compact; sometimes shouldered; berries medium; flesh sweet, juicy, with some pulp; quality fair; ripens early, before Concord. Vine healthy, hardy, very vigorous and productive. 15c. each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Bunch and berry large, glossy black, with blue bloom, sweet, juicy, few and small seed. Vine strong grower, healthy foliage; very productive. Ripens with the earliest. One of the best family and shipping sorts. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; black; one of the best and most popular market sorts.

(Price of Concord, Clinton and Ives, 2-year, 15c. each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.)

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Black; bunch long, shouldered, compact; berries small, sweet; one of the best sorts for wine. 15c. each; 1.50 per dozen.

JAMES—Very valuable, the largest of the Muscadine group; berries often measuring 3-4 to 11-4 inches in diameter; prolific; black, juicy, sweet. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Ripens from August until late in the fall. Each 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

IVES—Bunch and berry medium; black. One of the earliest to color and freest from disease. Same price as Concord.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord, which it closely resembles in vine and fruit, but is a larger berry and better quality, being very sweet and less foxy, and ripens a little ahead of its parent. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but better and earlier. Each, 20c.; \$2.00 per dozen.

RED OR REDDISH VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

BRIGHTON—Bunch long; berry medium, red; one of the earliest and best grapes in cultivation. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CATAWBA—Red; bunch and berry large; fine quality; one of the oldest sorts in cultivation. 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

DELAWARE—Red; bunch small, compact; berries small, juicy, very sweet, and of high quality for table and wine. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

GOETHE—Red; bunch usually large; not very compact; berries large, light red; flesh sweet, juicy, with aromatic flavor; very late to ripen. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

JEFFERSON—Red; bunch and berry medium; fine quality. 25c. each.

LINDLEY—Red; bunch medium, flesh tender, sweet, with good flavor; ripens with Delaware. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LUTIE—Red, very fine, highly prized. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PERKINS—Pale red; ripens before Concord; bunch and berry medium; compact, shouldered; sweet, juicy; little foxy; very rank grower; healthy, hardy, and one of the heaviest bearers, and freest from rot and other diseases. It is one of the best, and every family should have a few vines of it. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SALEM—Dark red; bunch large, compact; berries large; flesh very sweet, tender, with rich aromatic flavor; ripens mediumly early. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

VERGENNESE—Dark red; bunch large, compact; berry large, sweet, juicy; best quality. August. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

WYOMING RED—Vine hardy, healthy; very productive; bunch and berry larger than Delaware; red, sweet, slightly foxy; early. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WHITE VARIETIES OF GRAPES.—(12-pt. Blk.)

ELVIRA—White; bunch and berry medium, very compact; vine a vigorous, strong, healthy grower, and very productive, often growing four or five clusters on a single cane; very hardy. Ripens late, about with Catawba. A valuable white wine grape. 20c. each.

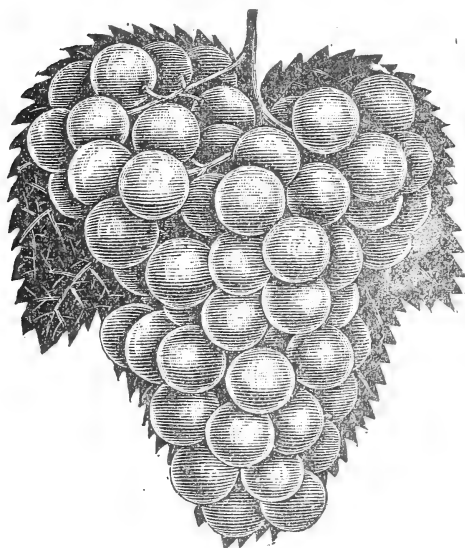
EMPIRE STATE—White; best quality; vine strong grower; hardy, short-jointed canes, with large, healthy foliage. Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Bunch medium to long; berry pale greenish-white; flavor pure, moderately sweet; cluster very handsome, and its purity of flavor ranks it above many older sorts. It has been tested, and has received the highest praise at the Blacksburg Experiment Station. Hope it will succeed in all other parts of the State. 30c. each.

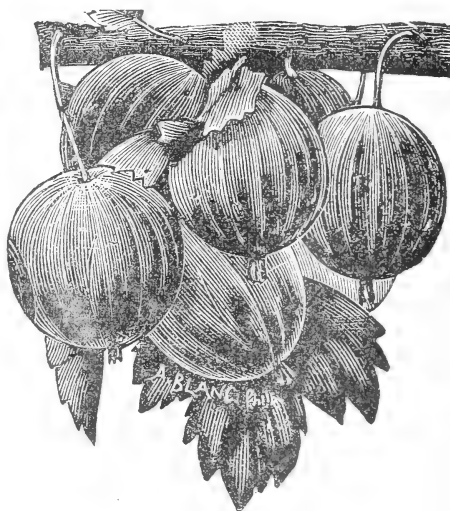
MARTHA—Bunch and berry medium; white; fair quality; enormously productive, good grower. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

NIAGARA—White; bunch very large and handsome; compact; berries large; skin thick and tough; does not crack; sweet, with an agreeable flavor to most tastes; ripens with Concord. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

SCUPPERNONG—Berries large, seldom more than eight or ten in a cluster, color brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy; very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine grape. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.



Brighton,



DOWNING.

GOOSEBERRIES.

PEARL—Free rank grower; fruit larger and more productive than Downing. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HOUGHTON—Medium red, prolific and reliable. 15c. each; \$1 per dozen.

DOWNING—Large, white, very good. 20c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SMITH'S—Large, oval, light green. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

RED JACKET—Does not mildew, very productive, good quality and largest size, white. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

MOUNTAIN—Red, an improvement on Houghton. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

CURRENTS.

Good two-year, transplanted, 15c. each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100; Cherry (red), La Versailles (red), Red Dutch, Black Champion, White Grape, Black Naples, Victoria (latest red).

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Perhaps the most satisfactory of all red sorts, vigorous and productive. 20c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

NORTH STAR—Bunch and berry large, bright red. Extra fine quality, vigorous. 25c.

POMONA—Large, transparent red, few seed; quality best. Holds record for largest yield. 25c.

VICTORIA—Large; bright red, bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower; very productive. Ripens late. 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.



RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plan in rows 4 feet apart, and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

RED VARIETIES.

50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

CUTHBERT—A strong, hardy and productive sort, ripening mid-season to late. Deep rich crimson, large, rather firm. Largely planted for market and home use.

MILLER RED—Bright red; medium large, sound, good quality. One of the best and finest shippers for early market. Immensely productive.

LOUDON—This is one of the most satisfactory red sorts, ripening mid season. Very large dark crimson. Firm, of good quality. Canes strong, hardy and very productive. 75c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

TURNER—Medium size; red; moderately firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific if the suckers are kept down, of which it is very productive. Much esteemed for its good quality and the great hardness of the plant. Season early.

CARDINAL—Very vigorous and prolific; dark red; very large. Originated in Kansas. Succeeds here very well.

BRILLIANT—Berries large, brilliant, just as the name implies. Ripens its fruit early and quickly. A great market variety. \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES.

50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1,000.

OHIO—Berries medium, black; ripens early and bears profusely. Foliage healthy, canes strong. Has proven one of the best black sorts with us.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—Quite similar to Ohio, but not quite so strong a grower. Ripens at the same time.

CUMBERLAND—Very large, firm, fair quality. Ripens medium to late, and bears heavily. A new sort that has fruited with us the past two seasons. 75c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large, golden yellow, of fine quality. Hardy and productive. Succeeds almost everywhere, and is a most desirable berry, bringing good prices on the market. 50c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

50c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100, except otherwise priced.

ELDORADO—Berries medium to large, jet black, sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

LOVETT—Berries large, roundish, firm; superior quality. Ripens early to late.

CRYSTAL WHITE—This is a true blackberry except in color, which is nearly transparent when ripe; sweet, good, and very productive; berries rather under size. Ripens medium late; 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium; glossy black, of excellent quality. Ships well, and one of earliest to ripen. Compact, dwarf grower, very productive.

LAWTON—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Mid-season to late.

ICEBERG—The fruit is white, transparent; the seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those of Lawton; individual berries as large, but earlier, sweeter and more melting than Lawton. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

WILSON, JR.—Large, luscious and sweet, as soon as colored; plant hardy; ripens earlier and is said to be more productive than its parent.

KITTATINNY—Very large; black and sweet.

WILSON'S EARLY—Extra large size and quite early; best for market.

STRAWBERRIES.

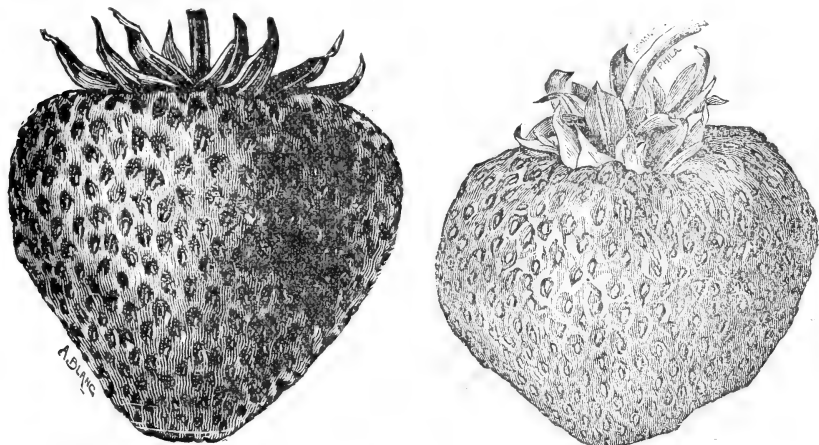
Any moderately rich soil will produce strawberries. Thoroughly plow, harrow and put in fine condition; then stretch line three and a half feet apart, and set plants one or two feet apart in rows. Manure may be applied to land, but we prefer some good plant fertilizer, because the manure is apt to contain clover and other grass seeds, which are very objectionable in strawberry rows.

Cultivate enough to keep all weeds and grass down. If harrow is run over land soon after rains it will keep land clean of grass, and will turn runners into the row, which forms a mat, and will help to prevent grass in rows. In spring land should have a light mulch, which prevents berries from being gritty, and also helps to keep up moisture in dry weather.

The blossoms of those marked with the letter "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillat, or imperfect bloomers, and require some perfect blooming sort to be planted in every third or fourth row to fertilize them. Planting may be done in fall or spring.

Plants at dozen rates will be mailed free; at 100 rates add 25 cents to pay postage.

Prices, unless otherwise stated are: 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.



EARL HATHAWAY—A perfect blossom, a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman, combines many good qualities, both early, hardy and productive. The plants are perfect beauties with us, and we shall plant heavily of this variety. Originator describes it as being larger and finer in every way than Gandy; firm, of excellent quality, beautiful red color. Plant a good grower, dark leaf. Season of ripening, with Michel's Early.

EXCELSIOR—Early, large, firm, high colored and well shaped berry. It is immensely productive, and will take the place of Michel's Early, wherever tried. It originated in the State of Arkansas. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored. Plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust.

LADY THOMPSON—This variety has been grown world-wide in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soils. It is early, very large, and quite productive.

BISMARCK—It is not as large as the Bubach, but resembles this variety in size and color, shape and flavor. Fruit is bright scarlet with no green tips; very firm for such a large berry. It makes lots of plants.

UNCLE JIM—Berry is very large and uniform in size, of a bright, beautiful red color, of high quality, and is a variety that is very productive. The plant is large and healthy with abundant foliage, forming a row just right for fruiting. The berries are large, heart-shaped and very uniform—all are handsome and very attractive—an excellent shipper, unsurpassed for canning, and very productive. Season medium to late.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC—Very productive, berries medium to large; bright scarlet, handsome appearance and fine quality; ripens medium to early; thrives well on light soil, and is a fine family and market sort.

CUMBERLAND—One of the very best for home gardens, and profitable for market in some sections. Plants large, vigorous and productive; the berries are very large, almost round, regular and uniform in size and shape, pale scarlet color, and of fine quality. Mid-season.

BUBACH (P.)—Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the strawberry crop, you will find that Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties. This berry has been described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them, we would say the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes coxcombed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good attention. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown; a prolific grower, and only set enough plants to give good-sized berries. Imperfect bloomer.

AROMA—This is a very beautiful berry; late as Grady, and much more productive; a splendid shipper, and, where a fancy berry is wanted this is one that fills the bill. It is large and even-sized and very showy, and is giving excellent satisfaction.

GARDEN ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed for planting, the soil should be dug deeply and well mixed together with well rotted manure or compost. Plant in rows two feet apart. In the rows the plants should not exceed a foot apart, and planted about four inches deep. Cover on approach of winter with manure and fork the beds over lightly, early in spring. For field culture plant in rows four or five feet apart and plant one foot apart in rows. Earth up in spring if white shoots are desired. Price, 75c. per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The oldest standard and popular variety, a good producer; of large, quick growth and superb in quality.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A very large early variety, and stays white as long as it is fit for use, and requires but little artificial blanching. A good variety for general use.

HORSE RADISH.

This useful condiment is easily grown, and prefers a rich, moist loam. Plant in rows eighteen inches apart, putting the sets one foot apart, being careful to place the thin end down in the ground. Constant cultivation greatly improves the size and quality. Price, 25c. per dozen; 75c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Large roots for grating, 5c. each; 50c. per dozen.

RHUBARB, PIE PLANT.

A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface. Top-dress annually in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Popular, and the best for general use. Early, very large, productive, tender, and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. Plants, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

DEWBERRIES.

50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

These are low, trailing blackberries of large size, fruit of best quality, and ripen earlier than the Blackberry. Very easy of culture. Profitable for home or market.

AUSTIN—Very strong canes, frequently 10 feet long. Berries large and sweet.

LEUCRETIA—Very similar to above; canes not so strong as Austin but berries larger and firmer.

PREMO DEWBERRY—Much like Leucretia and very distinct and exceedingly early, being seven to ten days ahead and all cleaned off when Leucretia is beginning. Quality and size uniform. Was found in a Leucretia patch.

MULBERRY TREES.

Five to seven feet, 40c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

DOWNING EVERBEARING—The best of all mulberries. Fruit of largest size and good quality. Continues to ripen for several months.

FIGS.

One year old, first size, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. One year old, second size, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

In this locality this fruit does well with a little protection against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is best. Only a little further South they grow and bear well in the open ground. Should be protected in winter by wrapping with straw.

MARTIN—This variety originated in this locality and is a heavy bearer of medium to large figs. Like the above varieties it requires some protection during winter.

BRUNSWICK—Very large; violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA—Medium; blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops and is hardy.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

CELESTIAL—Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA—Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster).

ELAEAGNUS EDULIS (longipes)—Gumi Fruit of the Japanese. A low growing shrub. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes a beautiful jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plants perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

E. SIMONII (Simon's Oleaster)—Fruit larger than *Edulis*. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed by late frost. The plant is an evergreen, and is very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each; \$4.50 per dozen.

NUT TREES.

Three to six feet, 75c. each; \$6.00 per dozen. American Sweet Chestnut, Spanish, Chestnut, English Walnuts, American Black Walnut, Japan Walnut, Bitternuts, Hazelnuts.

BUDDED PECANS.

These are the best varieties known, and can be relied upon to produce nuts true to name. They bear nuts sooner than seedling sorts, and do well planted in yards or near buildings, where land is rich. It is best to plant several varieties near each other, to aid pollenization. They are very difficult to bud or graft and hence are more costly than seedlings. Price of budded sorts: Two to three feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

PRIDE OF THE COAST—One of the largest pecans under cultivation, about thirty-five nuts making a pound.

STUART—Very large, handsome, shell, very thin; kernel plump.

VAN DEMAN—Oblong in form, shell quite thin; fine commercial sort.

RUSSELL—Ovoid form, quality good; very prolific; about forty-five to a pound.

SEEDLING PECANS—These trees are grown from large thin-shell pecans, and will produce nuts of good quality, but do not begin to bear so young, and are not apt to bear so large and fine quality fruits as the budded sorts. Two to three feet, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.



SHADE TREES.

Price of Shade Trees unless noted, 8 to 10 feet, 60c. each; \$6.00 per dozen; \$40.00 per 100.

MAPLE SILVER—A rapid growing tree, and very popular on account of its being more rapid in growth than any other Maple, besides it makes a handsome shade tree.

MAPLE, NORWAY—Makes a round head, dense shade, and is quite ornamental. Is taking well wherever known. 8 to 10 feet, each, 75c.; \$7.50 per dozen; \$50.00 per 100.

MAPLE, SUGAR—Slow growers, but finally makes a tall, stately tree. One of the best for borders where large, tall trees are wanted. 8 to 10 feet, each, 75c.; \$7.50 per dozen; \$50.00 per 100.

MAPLE, WEIR'S CUT LEAF—A beautiful tree, cut-leaf form; distinct foliage and graceful drooping habit. 8 to 10 feet, each, \$1.00.

SCHWEDLER'S NORWAY MAPLE—A beautiful variety with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each.

JAPAN MAPLE—This is the normal form of type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed, and of a bright, cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in autumn; perfectly hardy when well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees. 2 feet, \$1.00; 3 feet, \$1.50.

RED OR SCARLET MAPLE—A native species, of medium size, and rounded head, produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changing to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous. At the South the seed-pods assume gorgeous tints.

EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE—A handsome tree, of rapid upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. 5 to 7 feet, each 50c.

ENGLISH OR CORK-BARKED MAPLE—A native of Central Europe. It is a slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; \$7.50 per dozen; \$50.00 per 100.

NEGUNDO, OR ASH LEAVED MAPLE—Large, rapid-growing tree of spreading habit, thriving best on moist and rich soils, but does well on any soil.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—A large native tree, producing nuts of fine flavor, and if planted on bluffy location will be profitable for both fruit and timber.

AMERICAN BEECH—Fine, native tree; smooth, light gray bark; handsome foliage, very dense, close growth.

WATER BEECH—A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. Makes a very ornamental tree.

PAPER OR CANOE BIRCH—An American species; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.

EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect while young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH—Leaves dark purple, contrasting strongly with the beautiful white bark. 7 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

SWEET, BLACK, OR CHERRY BIRCH—A native tree, rather large, with fine grained, valuable wood; dark brown bark on the trunk and bronze-reddish twigs, very aromatic; leaves somewhat heart shaped.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS, SHADBUSH—A tree with small, spreading branches and slender branchlets, growing from New England to the Gulf States, westward to Missouri. Leaves reddish brown at the time of unfolding, eventually dark green, turning bright yellow in autumn. Flowers appearing with the leaves, in erect or nodding racemes, pure white. Fruit edible, bright red when fully grown, becoming dark purple and glaucous when ripe. A beautiful tree and one of the earliest to bloom. 3 to 5 feet, 50c.

CATALPA, SPECIOSA—One of the most rapid growers. Valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful. 6 to 8 feet. 60c.

CATALPA BIGNONIODES, CATALPA OR INDIAN BEAN—A tree with showy flowers and stout, brittle branches, forming a broad crown. Native of the Southern States. Leaves large, the borders usually entire, broadly ovate, light green, falling with the first frosts. Flowers which open in June and July, in large many flowered panicles, white with yellow and purple spots, nearly two inches broad. Fruit 10 to 18 inches long, pendant. 7 to 9 feet, 75c.

EUROPEAN LARCH—A native of the Alps of the south of Europe. An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; valuable for timber; small branches drooping. 3 to 5 feet. 50c.

LARCH LEPTOLEPSIS—A slender growing tree, with reddish-brown shoots; leaves turn to a golden color in autumn. 5 to 7 feet.

TULIP TREE OR WHITEWOOD—A magnificent native tree, of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color, and beautiful tulip-like flowers.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA, CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA—A beautiful pyramidal growing tree, attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height. Leaves 6 to 9 inches long, and bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name. June. 8 to 10 feet, 75c. each.

MAGNOLIA, TRIPETELA, UMBRELLA TREE—A hardy, medium sized tree, with immense leaves, and large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June. 8 to 10 feet. 75c.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA—In habit it closely resembles *M. Conspicua*; shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup shaped, and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive. One of the hardiest and finest of the foreign Magnolias. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.75 each.

MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA. CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA. CHANDELIER OR YULAN MAGNOLIA—A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth, while young, but attains the size of a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.75 each.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA. PURPLE MAGNOLIA—Bushy growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March. 5 to 7 feet, 1.75 each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE; UMBRELLA CHINA—A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; it is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. 3 to 4 feet, 50c. each.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY—A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willow branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks, or for cemetery planting. 2-year heads, \$1.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED PEACH—Flowers large, double pink, center quilled like a chrysanthemum. Extra fine new variety. Originated in South Carolina. 4 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED PEACH, PINK, WHITE and CRIMSON—During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for spring blossoming. Perfectly hardy, and will thrive on any soil in which other peaches will grow. 4 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

AMERICAN PLANE, SYCAMORE OR BUTTONWOOD—A well-known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed.

EUROPEAN SYCAMORE—A peculiar European shade tree. Does well here. Not subject to blight like the native sycamore. Makes a large spreading tree. Rapid grower. Succeeds well in either high or low situations. 6 to 8 feet, 50c. each.

WILLOW OAK—One of our finest oaks. Leaves very narrow, resembling those of the willow. Makes a large and handsome tree.

BLACK OR YELLOW LOCUST. A native tree of large size. rapid growth; valuable for timber. Has quite ornamental flowers; white and fragrant; long racemes appear in June.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A tall, pyramidal, compact-growing tree. A rapid grower, and very hardy.

GINKO, OR MAIDENHAIR TREE—A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable. 4 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

CATALPA BIGNONIODES NANA (*C. bugeti*). **ROUND-HEADED CATALPA**—A dense round-headed bush, grafted high on a straight, upright stem. Very hardy and effective; much used in formal gardens, having the outlines of the standard Bay Trees. 2 year heads \$1.25 each.

HACKBERRY OR SUGARBERRY—One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting, of rapid growth.

EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY—A shrub or small tree resembling the Choce Cherry. Native of Europe. Leaves oval, sharply serrate, deep green, fading with tones of yellow and bronze. Flowers in dense drooping racemes, white, appearing in late spring. Fruit the size of a pea, red or purple-black. Very showy. 3 to 5 feet, 50c.

CHOKE CHERRY—A shrub or small tree distributed from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and southward to Georgia and Colorado. Leaves broadly oval or obovate, dark green, turning yellow before falling. Fruit dark purple or nearly black. Handsome when in flower. 3 to 5 feet, 50c.

CERCIS CANADENSIS. RED BUD—A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen it is a very attractive tree.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM ALBUM—A form of the *C. Canadensis*, with white flowers; of dwarf and bushy growth. 2 to 4 feet, 50c.

JAPAN JUDAS TREE—Of a more dwarf growth than *Canadensis* and with flowers of a rich purple color and of large size. A beautiful small tree. 2 to 4 feet, 50c.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. TRIFOLIATE ORANGE—A small tree, with green bark and numerous stout branches armed with strong, sharp thorns. Native of Japan. Flowers white, fragrant, resembling those of the true Orange. Fruit golden yellow, about as large as a walnut. A remarkably attractive ornamental. 4 to 6 feet, 40c. each; \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

YELLOW WOOD—A tree, usually with a divided trunk and numerous widespreading, somewhat pendulous branches, forming a symmetrical, rounded head. Flowers white, appearing in early summer, disposed in loose drooping panicles. Wood bright yellow, changing to light brown on exposure. A beautiful lawn tree. 3 to 5 feet, 50c. each.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD—One of the most beautiful flowering trees. A small bushy tree with upright or spreading branches, distributed from New England and Ontario to Florida and Texas. Leaves oval, bright green, turning red or scarlet in autumn. Flowers expanding in spring, the large white petal-like bracts often diffused with pink. Fruit bright scarlet. Indispensable for lawn or landscape. 50c. each.

AMERICAN WHITE ASH—A fine native shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height 50 to 60 feet.

GREEN ASH—A tree of medium size with slender, spreading branches forming a shapely round-topped head.

WHITE FRINGE—A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers having narrow, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. 3 to 5 feet, 50c.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—A fine native tree, of secondary size, rapid upright growth, with rough bark, stiff blunt shoots, and feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

BUTTERNUT—A native tree, of medium size, spreading head, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the *Ailanthus*. Nut oblong and rough. 4 to 6 feet, 60c.

BLACK WALNUT—Another native species, of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and deeply furrowed. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round. 5 to 7 feet, 50c.

WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW—Of drooping habit and hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 5 to 7 feet, 50c.

DECIDUOUS OR SOUTHERN CYPRESS—A beautiful stately tree, with small, feathery, light green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 30c.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD—A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

WHITE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN—A vigorous growing tree, of medium size and pyramidal form, with cordate acuminate leaves, downy beneath and smooth above. 6 to 8 feet, 60c.

EUROPEAN LINDEN—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 6 to 8 feet, 60c.

AMERICAN WHITE OR WEeping ELM—The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests.

AMERICAN CORK ELM—Young wood very corky; foliage light green. A distinct variety.

CAMPERDOWN WEeping ELM—Grafted, 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of sev-

eral feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. 2-year heads. \$1.50 each.

IRONWOOD—A slender tree with long branches drooping at the tips and forming a round-topped crown.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Slow growing when young, but forms a large and beautiful tree. In spring has yellow flowers. 5 to 7 feet, 75c.

HOP TREE OR WAFER ASH—A small, round-headed tree, with short spreading, or erect branches. Leaves compound, the three ovate or oblong leaflets, dark green and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers in spring, greenish white. 6 to 8 feet, 60c.

GOLDEN HOP TREE—Same as above, in all except foliage, which is golden yellow throughout the summer. 3 to 5 feet, 60c.

AMERICAN SWEET GUM—One of our handsomest native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple.

CARPINUS BETULAS. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM—A hardy and very ornamental tree with a dense round head. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate-oblong, sharply serrate with impressed veins, fading in autumn with tones of yellow and brown, and remaining on through winter. Stands clipping remarkably well, and for this reason is often used for tall hedges or pillars to a formal entrance. 5 to 7 feet, 50c.

CHINQUAPIN—A large shrub or small round-topped tree, distributed from Pennsylvania to Florida, westward to Arkansas and Texas. Leaves oblong-oval, coarsely serrate, bright green, turning dull yellow in autumn. Flowers showy, appearing in May or June. Valuable for dry, poor soils. 4 to 6 feet, 40c.

WHITE MULBERRY—A rapid-growing tree with spreading and ascending branches, forming a broad and dense round-topped crown.

CUT-LEAVED SUMAC—A low-growing form with fern like leaves. Very beautiful in effect. Brilliantly colored in autumn. 3 to 6 feet, 50c.

SMOKE TREE—A small tree or large shrub, with obovate leaves. Flowers pale purple, borne in loose panicles, the pedicles of which soon lengthen and become plumose, lending the smoky aspect which gave to the plant its common name. A highly ornamental object. In autumn the foliage assumes brilliant tones of red and yellow. 6 to 8 feet, 60c.

SASSAFRAS—An aromatic tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Flowers yellow green; the dark blue fruits ripen in August. 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

AUCUBA. THE JAPANESE LAUREL—Shrubs with glossy evergreen leaves, thriving in ordinary garden soil. They are well adapted to Southern and Pacific regions, and are especially luxuriant when afforded partial shade and ample moisture. Aucubas are always seen at their best when planted in groups or colonies, where the pistillate and staminate forms are in close proximity, thereby insuring a wealth of bright scarlet berries. 50c. each.

BERBERIS JAPONICA (Mahonia Japonica.) JAPANESE BARBERRY—This splendid plant thrives best in a partly shady situation; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM (Mahonia aquifolium)—OREGON GRAPE OR MAHONIA—A handsome ornamental shrub with compound leaves, the 5 to 9 leaflets dark lustrous green, spiny toothed. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring. Berries blue or nearly black. 3 to 4 feet, 60c.; 2 to 3 feet, 40c.

BERBERIS DULCIS. BOX-LEAVED PARBERRY—A small shrub with spiny branches. Native of Chili and Patagonia. Leaves simple, about an inch long, dark green. Flowers orange yellow, solitary, on long stalks. Fruit nearly round, dark purple, or nearly black. A graceful and free-flowering shrub, and one of the hardiest of the evergreen species. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

BERBERIS DARWINI. DARWIN'S BARBERRY—A small shrub with silky brown branches. Native of Chili and Patagonia. Leaves usually with three spiny points at the tip, dark glossy green. Flowers orange-yellow, often tinged with red, borne in many-flowered pendulous racemes. Berries dark purple. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

BERBERIS ILICIFOLIA. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY—A charming shrub with holly-like, dark lustrous green leaves, which persist until mid-winter or spring. Native of Terra del Fuego. Flowers orange-yellow, in short-stalked clusters. Of value in the milder sections of the country. 1 to 2 feet, 40c.

HANDSWORTH'S BOX—A distinct form of the Boxwood, of stiff, upright habit, bearing large, dark green, oval leaves; very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

ARBORESCENS BOX TREE—A small intricately branched tree of great beauty. Splendid colonial results are possible by the free use of this evergreen. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

SEMPERVIRENS. TREE BOX—A large shrub of compact habit, with deep green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

BALEARICA—Box shrub, will attain height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves elliptical or oblong. A handsome evergreen. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

ROTUNDIFOLIA GLAUCA BOX—Large leaves of darkish green, symmetrical. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

PYRAMIDAL VARIEGATED BOX—Leaves with margin of gold, young shoots more decidedly golden; pyramidal habit. \$1.00 each.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATED BOX—Entire foliage more golden than green, while plants are young. Of dwarf habit. 8 to 15 inches, 75c.

JAPAN GOLDEN BOX—New growth is golden, older leaves are green, blotched with golden. 8 to 15 inches, 50c.

DWARF BOX EDGING—Makes a beautiful low-growing compact hedge; bears pruning well. 4 to 8 inches, 30c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

FOLIIS AUREA BOX—A beautiful dwarf variety, with golden foliage. 8 to 12 inches, 50c.

ELAEAGNUS SIMONI. (SIMON'S OLEASTER)—Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

BRONZE OLEASTER—A spreading shrub with bronze-brown branches. Native of Japan. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, dark green above, coated beneath with lustrous silvery and brown scales. Flowers in axillary clusters, creamy white, very fragrant. 3 to 4 feet, 60c.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS ARGENTEIS—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense, upright habit; leaves dark, lustrous green, edged and marked white. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS AUREIS—Leaves beautifully variegated with golden yellow; valuable for jardinières. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

EUONYMUS MICROPHYLLUS VERIDIS—Leaves large, bright green, variegated with yellow and green in the middle. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA—Upright evergreen shrub to eight feet, with slightly quadriangular, or striped branches; leaves are glossy green. 2 to 3 feet, 40c.; \$3.00 per dozen.

EUONYMUS RADICANS ARGENTEIS VARIEGATA—A procumbent of often trailing or rooting or climbing branches, sometimes to twenty feet high. Leaves are marked white along the veins. 2 feet, 50c.

EUONYMUS PULCHELLUS—Plant of dwarf habit, very compact; leaves small, dark green. 1 foot, 40c.

EUONYMUS ELEGANTISSIMA AUREA—Dwarf variety, with beautiful golden foliage. 1 foot, 60c.

EUONYMUS MEDIOPICTA—Leaves with a yellow blotch in the middle. Very handsome shrub. 1 foot, 60c.

VARIEGATED VARIETIES OF EUONYMUS—*Marginata alba*, *Versicolor*, *Duc de Anjou*, *Pseudo Gualquier*, all of these are nice plants. 50c. each.

MAHONIA FASCICULARIS—A very attractive shrub in spring, with its orange yellow flowers, and in fall with its red, dark blue, or nearly black fruit. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA GALISSONIENSIS—The hardiest form of the Southern Magnolia; one likely to be the most satisfactory in the North. 3 to 4 feet. \$2.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each.

MAGNOLIA (GRANDIFLORA)—One of our handsomest ornamental flowering trees; dark, thick, green foliage, with large white, fragrant flowers in spring and summer. Our trees have been transplanted several times, and have plenty of roots. 2 to 3 feet, 75c. each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.

SMALL-LEAVED COTONEASTER—Flowers white, usually solitary, expanding in late spring. Fruit bright red, persisting until midwinter. 2 to 3 feet, 40c.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTER—A low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Native of China. Leaves dark green, persistent or nearly so, about half an inch long. Flowers pinkish white, solitary or in pairs. Fruit bright red. Very attractive in rockeries, 30c.

LAURUSTINUS—A handsome and popular shrub; creamy white flowers produced in great profusion as early as February, and lasts for a long time; very fragrant. The buds before opening are of a bright red color and begin to show in November, making the plant one of the most desirable broad-leaved early winter flowering-shrubs. Attains a height of 10 feet. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

LAURUS. THE BAY TREE—This beautiful tree is commonly cultivated as a tub plant and is used universally for decorating. It will stand considerable frost without injury, but is hardy out-of-doors only in the warmer sections of the country. A rich porous soil with good drainage and ample water makes a congenial medium, whether the plants are confined in tubs or set out in the open ground. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

ENGLISH OR EUROPEAN HOLLY—A small tree or shrub of pyramidal outline, native of Europe and Asia. Leaves persistent, deep green and shining, the margins wavy and bearing spine-tipped teeth. Fruit scarlet, glossy. A very beautiful object, especially in winter, when the glossy green leaves contrast with the fiery-colored berries. Excellent for the South, but needs protection in the Middle and Northern States. 1 to 2 feet, 40c.

AMERICAN HOLLY—A handsome broad-leaved evergreen tree, familiar to the majority of Americans as Christmas Holly. Distributed from New England to Florida, westward to Missouri and Texas. Seedlings, 3 to 5 feet, 40c.; transplanted nursery grown, 3 to 5 feet, 60c.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES (G. Florida). CAPE JASMINE—This beautiful flowering shrub is again becoming very popular. The double wax-like flowers, which are exquisitely fragrant, are greatly in demand for button-hole bouquets. 15 to 18 inches, 75c.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—From Amor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. Specimen 3 to 4 feet, 40c.

PRIVET MACROPHYLLUM—A robust-growing variety with immense dark green leaves; very attractive. Specimen 3 feet, 35c.

MARGINATUM AUREUM. GOLDEN MARGINED PRIVET—A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety. Specimen plants 1 to 2 feet, 35c.

PRIVET EXCELSIUM SUPERBUM—Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. Specimen plants, 1 to 2 feet, 35c.

JAPANESE PRIVET—A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet, 35c.

LIGUSTRUM SINENSE. CHINESE PRIVET—A tall shrub of graceful habit, with dark green glossy leaves, which are persistent in the South, semi-evergreen in the North. Flowers in great profusion in late spring or early summer, creamy white, disposed in numerous panicles. Berries blue-black, with a bloom, on older specimens literally covering the branches. Very handsome. Specimen, 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

CLIMBERS.

AKEBIA QUINATA. FIVE-LEAVED AKEBIA—A very ornamental vine of Japanese origin. The leaves are compound, consisting of five dark green, almost evergreen, leaflets. Flowers rosy purple, produced in axillary racemes in late spring or early summer. Fruit very showy, but unfortunately rarely produced, 3 to 5 inches long, dark purple. Very dainty and desirable; 40c.

AMPELOPSIS (Ivy).

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANNI. ENGLEMAN'S VIRGINIA CREEPER—The growth of this variety is more rapid than *A. quinquefolia* Virginia Creeper, and it is more pleasing in effect; 50c.

AMELOPSIS QUINGUEFOLIA. VIRGINIA CREEPER—A high climbing vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees; leaves compound, consisting of five bright green, toothed leaflets, fading in autumn to tones of red and scarlet. Each, 30c.

A. VEITCHII. (A Japonica). JAPAN, or BOSTON IVY—A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers; 50c.

BIGNONIA (The Cross-Vine)—A handsome hardy vine, often climbing fifty feet high, with large showy flowers. It thrives in moist rich soils and is well adapted for climbing on walls or trunks of trees or for training on arbors or trellises; 40c.

CLEMATIS.

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Flowers white, star shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber of shrubby habit. Perfectly hardy; 35c.

LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRID VARIETIES.

(Fifty Cents.)

CLEMATIS HENRYI—Large, creamy white; free grower and bloomer.

C. JACKMANI—Large and intense violet purple, free and abundant bloomer.

C. MME. EDOUARD ANDRE—Large crimson red; strong grower and free bloomer.

CELASTRUS.

THE BITTERSWEET VINES.

C. SCANDENS. AMERICAN BITTERSWEET—A high climbing vine with broadly lanceolate bright green leaves. Distributed naturally from Canada and Dakota, southward to Georgia and New Mexico. Capsules orange yellow with crimson arils, persisting throughout the winter. The unopened mature capsules will quickly open when cut and partially dried; 35c.

ELAEAGNUS (Climbing Elaeagnus).

ELAEAGNUS REFLEXA—A vigorous evergreen climber from Japan, with brown branches; leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath; densely interspersed with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the under surface a bronzy golden hue. Excellent for arbors and pergolas. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

CLIMBING EUONYMUS.

E. RADICANS VARIEGATA. VARIEGATED CLIMBING EUONYMUS—A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brickwork. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

HEDERA (Ivy).

(35c.)

HEDERA HELIX. ENGLISH IVY—A grand high climbing vine with dark green, usually three to five-lobed leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. Plants, 50c. each.

HEDERA AUREO-VARIEGATA—This ivy has variegated leaves, otherwise it resembles English ivy, but not so vigorous a grower; leaves variously blotched and bordered with golden yellow.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

(15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.)

CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE—Well known; holds its foliage nearly all winter.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—Strong, vigorous, almost evergreen; white flowers turning to yellow.

MONTHLY OR DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE—Blooms all summer; reddish yellow. Very fragrant.

GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE—Yellow and green mingled and striped.

PERIPLOCA (The Silk Vine).

(30c. each.)

PERIPLOCA GRAECA. SILK VINE—Stems twining, 20 to 30 feet long, clothed with numerous dark green and glossy leaves of broadly lanceolate outline. Flowers brownish purple, the margins and reverse side greenish, an inch or less across, borne in loose, long-stemmed cymes, Native of Southern Europe.

VINCA (Periwinkle).

(35c. each.)

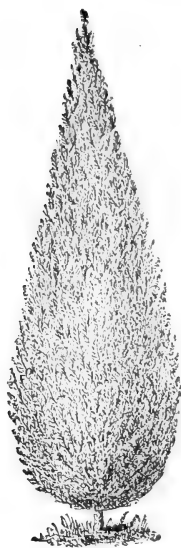
V. MINOR. COMMON PERIWINKLE, OR TRAILING MYRTLE—A hardy, old-fashioned evergreen plant, well adapted for ground covering and rockeries. Delights in a cool shady place, often covering the ground with a dense mat of green. Leaves very dark and glossy. Flowers blue, freely produced in summer. Native of Europe.

WISTARIA (The Wistarias).

(50 Cents Each.)

W. CHINENSIS ALBA. WHITE WISTARIA—A form of the variety below, with pure white flowers.

W. CHINENSIS FLORE PLENO. DOUBLE-FLOWERED WISTARIA—A free-flowering variety with very double purple flowers.



IRISH JUNIPER.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

BALSAM FIR—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly, and is very hardy. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

SILVER FIR—Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

NORDMANN'S FIR—A very hardy and stately tree, and one of the most desirable firs in cultivation. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

CEDAR ATLANTICA—A large and stately tree, and the hardiest of the true cedars. Of pyramidal, but loosely formed, outline. Foliage silvery green. A rapid-growing tree, with wide range of adaptability. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.; 2 to 3 feet, 75c.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

CEDAR DEODORA—A majestic tree of pyramidal outline, from the Himalaya mountains. Leaves in tufts or fascicles, bluish green. A magnificent lawn tree. 1 to 2 feet, 50c. each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

CEDAR OF LEBANON—This venerable tree is interesting because of its association with sacred writing of antiquity. Its great size and beauty commend it. Foliage dark green and lustrous, sometimes bluish. 1 to 2 feet, 75c.; 2 to 3 feet, 1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI. FORTUNE'S YEW—A dense shrub or bushy tree from Northern China and Japan. A distinct and graceful species with long and slender branches. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long, dark green and lustrous. Fruit resembling a plum, about an inch long, greenish brown. Valuable for planting in shade. 1 foot, 50c.

CYPRESS, LAWSON'S—Which has elegant drooping branches, very slender and feathery; leaves dark glossy green; one of the finest cypress. 2 feet, 40c. each. 3 to 4 feet, 75c. each.

CYPRESS PYRAMIDAL—Of pyramidal habit with light glossy green foliage, sometimes with bluish shade; very desirable. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA (JAPANESE CEDAR)—A graceful and rapid-growing conifer of medium size. Leaves short, green, slightly tinged brown in winter. 1 to 2 feet, 75c.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA ELEGANS. ELEGANT JAPANESE CEDAR—A smaller tree than the above, although of robust habit. Branches horizontal, drooping at the tips, clothed with bright green foliage which changes in early autumn to a bronzy crimson hue. 1 to 2 feet, 75c.

RED CEDAR—A tall tree of great beauty and hardness, occurring from Canada to the Rocky Mountains, southward to the Gulf States. Of variable habit, but usually much branched and densely clothed with green or bronze-green foliage. 2 to 4 feet, 50c.

HEMLOCK, or WEEPING SPRUCE—A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with pendulous branches and delicate dark foliage; very suitable for lawn or cemetery. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, 75c.; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.25.

BLACK SPRUCE—A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves; very hardy. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

WHITE SPRUCE—This is the most aromatic of the spruces, very similar in habit to a Norway spruce. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

NORWAY SPRUCE—An elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit. As it gets age, it has fine, graceful, pendulous branches, and is pictureque and beautiful. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; \$4.00 per dozen.

PUNGENS SPRUCE, or COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the spruces; in form and in habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue, or sage color. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—Large conical form; branches strong; leaves light green above and glaucous below. 4 feet, 60c.

IRISH JUNIPER—Erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green and very compact, making a splendid column, sometimes fifteen to twenty feet high; much used in cemeteries. 1 to 2 feet, 50c. each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.

PINUS. Pine.

WHITE PINE—The most ornamental of our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. 11-2 to 2 feet, 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, 40c. each.

DWARF MUGHO PINE—An upright, small pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps; its eneral form is that of a pine bush. 1 to 2 feet, 35c.

P. AUSTRIACA. syn. NIGRICANS. AUSTRIAN, or BLACK PINE—A native of the mountains of Syria. Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

SCOTCH PINE, or FIR. A.—A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

RETINISPORA (Japan Cypress).

R. PISIFERA. SEWARA, or PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS—Of dwarf growth; slender branches, with small, glaucous leaves, 1 to 2 feet, 35c.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA—A beautiful variety, with fern-like branches, green on top and silvered underneath. 1 to 2 feet, 30c.; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, 75c. each.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA—Beautiful golden-tipped foliage; preserves its color throughout the year; 1 to 2 feet, 75c.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

RETINISPORA SQUAROSA VEITCHI—A beautiful, plume-like foliage, very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet, 75c. each.

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (Aurea)—Neat, compact bush of golden hue. 2 feet, 50c.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

EVER GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (Semple Aurea)—One of the most beautiful sorts in cultivation; upright and fine. 2 to 21-2 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

GLOBOSA ARBORVITAE—Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball. 1 to 2 feet, 75c.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A fine medium size evergreen tree; succeeds all over the country. 3 to 4 feet, 75c. each; 2 to 3 feet, 50c. each.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE—A dwarf, compact grower; beautiful for border or hedges. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

COMPACT ARBORVITAE—Compact grower, with leaves or branches fan-shaped; very handsome. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—Very handsome, compact, symmetrical form, 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE—A pretty variety of dwarf habit. 1 1-2 to 2 feet, 50c.

ORIENTALIS. CHINESE ARBORVITAE—From China and Japan. A small, elegant tree, with erect branches, and dense, flat, light green foliage; becomes brown in winter. 3 to 4 feet, 75c; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

ELEGANTISSIMA. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE—A beautiful variety, of upright pyramidal form, with the young foliage prettily tipped with golden yellow, which tint is retained the entire summer, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; 1 to 2 feet, 75c.

PACIFIC COAST ARBORVITAE—A tall-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00.

TAXUS BACCATA. ENGLISH YEW—Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. 15 to 18 inches, 50c. each.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

The judicious planting of shrubs adds greatly to the beauty and value of property, and contributes a wealth of pleasure and interest to the home.

AZALEA.

A. MOLLIS. JAPANESE AZALEA. Hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before *A. Calendulacea*. The colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground where early flowers are desired. Plants with bloom buds, 75c.

A. NUDIFLORA. PINKSTER FLOWER—The well known native variety, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, produces in great profusion pink flowers of various shades. Being one of our earliest spring flowers, makes this shrub very popular and desirable. Strong plants, 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

ALTHAEA, or ROSE OF SHARON.

A handsome, hardy shrub, large flowers, extensively cultivated in American gardens. Thrives in any fertile soil. Flowers appear in great profusion in late summer, at a time when few other shrubs are in bloom.

Plants—5 to 7 feet, 50c.; \$4.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 40c.; \$3.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 feet, 30c.; \$2.50 per dozen.

ALTHAEA ARDENS—Double-quilled, violet flowers.

A. AMPLISSIMA—Double pink.

A. BOULE DE FEU—Beautiful violet red; double.

A. BICOLOR—Double white, with red splotches.

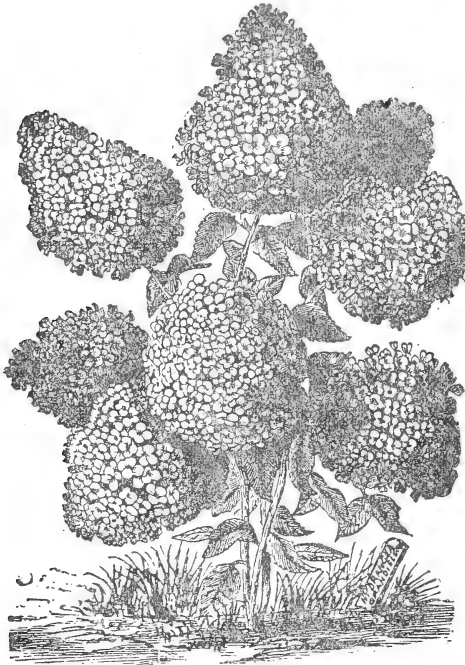
A. ELEGANTISSIMA—Double white and pink, with center red.

A. FASTOSA—Double white, tinged with pink and red.

A. GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Double white, red center.

A. GRANDIFLORA (Superba)—Large double white, blotched with pink to red.

- A. JEAN DE ARC—Pure white, double.
 A. LEOPOLDII—Flesh, shaded rose; large, very double.
 A. LA REINE—Double white, tinged with pink.
 A. POMPONE ROUGE—Double red.
 A. PULCHERRIMA—Large double white; very fine.
 A. TOTUS ALBA—Pure white, single flowers.

*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.*

BLUE SPRUCE.

AMORPHA.

Hardy, free flowering shrubs, with feathery foliage, thriving in sunny situations, in well drained soils. 35c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

AMORPHA CANESCENS—Lead plant. A low, dense shrub of silvery aspect. Flowers light blue, in dense clustered racemes. Splendid for rock gardens.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA—False indigo. A branching shrub, usually 6 to 10 feet tall, natural habitat in the Southern States. Flowers violet-purple, disposed in clustered racemes, 3 to 6 inches long.

BARBERRY.

ELEGANTISSIMA—More upright than Thumburgi; foliage light green. 4 to 5 feet, 60c.; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

THUMBURGI—A graceful shrub of low, dense habit. Leaves bright green, assuming, in autumn, dazzling tone of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion, and persisting throughout the winter. 2 to 3 feet, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

VULGARIS ATROPURPUREA. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY—A form of the last, with purple foliage. Very unique, and a striking contrast with the greenery of other shrubs. 1 to 2 feet, 40c. each.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Tree.

B. HALIMIFOLIA—A pretty shrub with dark green foliage, especially attractive in autumn with its fluffy white seed pods. 35c.

CALYCANTHUS.

A deciduous ornamental shrub of aromatic fragrance, with large, handsome foliage. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35c. each.

C. FLORIDUS—Leaves dark green above, pale or grayish-green beneath. Flowers dark, reddish brown, fragrant.

C. OCCIDENTALIS—Flowers light brown, slightly fragrant.

C. PRAECOX—Flowers very fragrant, 1 to 1½ inches across.

C. PRAECOX GRANDIFLORA—Large flowered, very fragrant.

CEPHALANTHUS. THE BUTTON BUSH.

A hardy, vigorous shrub, with large, glossy foliage and attractive flowers. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil. Very valuable for waterside planting, especially when fully exposed to the sun. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35c.

C. OCCIDENTALIS—Button Bush. Usually 4 to 6 feet tall. Flowers in dense, round heads, creamy white, fragrant, appearing in midsummer. Grows naturally from Canada to Texas.

COLUTEA. THE BLADDER SENNA.

COLUTEA ABORESCENS—A tall shrub with compound leaves, consisting of 9 to 13 dull green leaflets. Native of Europe. Flowers yellow, more or less tinged with reddish brown, soon followed by large inflated, often highly colored seed-pods. Very attractive and ornamental. 30c.

CORONILLA. The Scorpion Senna.

CORONILLA EMERUS. SCORPION SENNA—A dense and shapely shrub with compound leaves. Native of Europe. Leaflets 5 to 7, dark, glossy green. Flowers yellow, tipped with red, large and showy, expanding in late spring and early summer. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

CYDONIA. Quince.

C. JAPONICA. SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE—Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs. 3 to 4 feet, 40c.

DEUTZIA.

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers. They are extremely floriferous and ornamental, and make possible many striking effects in garden or border plantations. Of easy culture, thriving in almost any well-drained soil; 3 to 5 feet, 35c. each; \$3.00 per dozen. Except otherwise noted.

D. SCABRA—Tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high, with dull green scabrous leaves; flowers in upright racemes; pure white, profuse and showy; single.

D. WATERER—A handsome, free flowering shrub of garden origin; flowers white, very double.

D. CRENATA—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. Very desirable and valuable.

D. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Very large, double white flower, with back of petal fringed with pink. Early and very profuse bloomer.

D. GRACILIS—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter, blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April. Plants 1 to 2 feet, 30c. each.

D. LEMOINEI—Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion, on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit; blooms early in April. A desirable acquisition. 1 to 2 feet, 40c.

D. GRACILIS ROSEA—Slender Pink Deutzia. A pleasing shrub of hybrid origin, strongly resembling the Slender Deutzia, which is one of its parents. Flowers light rose, in profuse clusters. 1 to 2 feet, 40c.

BUDDLEIA.

These interesting free flowering shrubs require light, porous soils and sunny exposures for their best development. The handsome flowers are produced throughout the summer season. 35c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

B. LINDLEYANA—Chinese Buddleia. A shrub with very dark green leaves. Flowers violet-purple, in dense, arching racemes, four to eight inches long.

B. VARIABILIS—Sweet-scented Buddleia. Newly introduced, very handsome species, with showy and fragrant flowers. Very ornamental and desirable.

D. INTERMEDIA. HYBRID BUDDLEIA—A graceful and attractive shrub of garden origin, usually growing 4 to 6 feet in height. Leaves dark green, about 4 to 5 inches long. Flowers violet, disposed in slender drooping racemes 10 to 20 inches long. Invites comment wherever seen.

CEANOTHUS. THE NEW JERSEY TEA.

Attractive, free flowering shrubs, admirably adapted for planting in rockeries or shrub gardens. They thrive in almost any well drained soil. 35c. each.

C. AMERICANUS—New Jersey Tea. A low, spreading shrub, usually about 2 feet tall. Grows naturally from Canada to Texas. Leaves bright green, very strong nerved. Flowers white, in dense clustered panicles, blossoming in midsummer. Very hardy.

CARYOPTERIS. THE BLUE SPIRÆA.

A very floriferous shrub, with lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn. Not quite hardy in the colder sections. It requires a well drained soil and sunny situation. 2 to 3 feet, 25c.

C. MASTACANTHUS—Blue spiræa, or Chinese Beardwort. A compact shrub, usually 3 to 4 feet high. Leaves coarsely toothed, grayish green; 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers showy, very profuse. One of the best new introductions.

CORNUS (Cornel or Dogwood).

Valuable shrubs when planted singly, or in groups or masses, some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright colored bark.

C. MASCULA. CORNELIAN CHERRY—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries. 35c.

C. SANGUINEA. EUROPEAN RED OSIER DOGWOOD. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red. 35c.

C. SERICEA. SILKY DOGWOOD. Dull red branches, narrow leaves, silky, downy, fruit bluish. 35c.

C. SPAETHII—A companion of *C. sang. elegantissima variegata*; while the variegation in *elegantissima* is white, in this variety it is pale yellow. One of the finest variegated shrubs. 50c.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

2 to 3 feet, 30c. each.

A very beautiful class of shrubs. It is a strong grower, reaching a height of from 10 to 20 feet. A continuous bloomer during the entire summer. Flowers are very pretty, having curiously crimped petals.

PINK—Pink is the normal color of Crape Myrtle.

PURPLE—A grand sort, producing immense quantities of blooms of a rich purple color.

WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE—Pure white flowers; profuse bloomers. Plants 1 to 2 feet, 50c. each.

EUONYMOUS. THE STRAWBERRY OR BURNING BUSH.

Hardy shrubs, with showy fruits, noted for intense coloring of autumnal foliage. Well adapted for specimen plants, or for massing in the shrub borders.

E. AMERICANUS—Strawberry Bush. An erect shrub with slender, green branches; 5 to 8 feet tall; fruit warty, rose color, with scarlet seedcoats; showy. 2 to 3 feet, 30c.

E. EUROPEUS—European Spindle-tree. A large, erect shrub or low tree; usually 10 to 15 feet tall; flowers yellowish, in nodding clusters; fruit rose-pink. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

ELAEAGNUS.

E. ARGENTEA—Silver-Leaved Oleaster. A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow. July and August. 50c.

E. LONGPIPES—Of dwarf spreading habit; foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath; small yellow flowers; fruit oblong, bright red covered with small white dots, and is edible. Valuable on account of the ornamental character of the fruit. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

E. HORTENSIS—Garden Elæagnus, or Oleaster. Native of Southern Europe. A shrub of quite striking appearance on account of the silvery whiteness of its foliage. Fine in masses of trees. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

EXOCHORDA.

E. GRANDIFLORA—From North China. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

FRINGE.

PURPLE—A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long, feathery flower stalk, which gives the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

WHITE—A very showy shrub, with large glossy foliage and delicate fringe-like flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

FORSYTHIA. THE GOLDEN BELL.

Few, if any, of the spring flowering, hardy shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. Both grace and beauty are combined in all the attributes and give them rank for any station in the shrub plantation. They thrive in almost any fertile soil. Plants 2 to 3 feet. 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

F. FORTUNE—Fortune's Golden Bell. Vigorous grower, branches arching, bearing dark, lustrous green leaves; flowers golden yellow.

F. INTERMEDIA—Hybrid Golden Bell. Tall shrub, with slender arching branches, flowers golden yellow, borne in great profusion.

F. SUSPENSA—Drooping Golden Bell. Graceful shrub, with long and slender drooping branches. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation.

F. SIEBOLDI—Low shrub, with slender, pendulous or trailing branches.

HALESIA. SILVER BELL.

H. TETRAPTERA—Common Snowdrop Tree. A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit, which is from one to two inches long. One of the most desirable shrubs. 50c.

HIPPOPHAE. THE SEA BUCKTHORN.

H. RHAMNOIDES—A large shrub, with spine-tipped branches; flowers yellowish, produced in short clusters in spring. Berries, orange. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

HYDRANGEA. THE HYDRANGEA.

Grand, free-flowing shrubs with large clusters or panicles of showy flowers. They are admirably adapted for border planting, either as specimen plants or in masses. A moist, fertile soil, with full or partial exposure to sun, is best adapted to their requirements.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS—Wild Hydrangea. An upright shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet tall, with bright green leaves. Grows naturally from New Jersey and Iowa, southward to Florida. Flowers creamywhite, generally with a few sterile rays, borne in numerous flat-topped clusters in early summer. Hardy and attractive. 3 to 4 feet, 40c.

H. ARBORESCENS STERILIS—Hills of Snow. A form of the last with all of the flowers ray-like and sterile, resembling a Snowball. A handsome floriferous hardy shrub, liberally loaded with dazzling white flowers, and continuing to blossom for a large part of the summer. 1 to 2 feet, 50c.

H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. 2 to 3 feet. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$25.00 per 100.

Varieties below require winter protection—Strong plants, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

H. OTAKSA—An improved variety of *Hortensis*; flowerheads very large; pale or blue, according to soil.

H. RAMIS PICTIS, or **RED-BRANCHED**—With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

H. ROSEA—Vigorous habit; flower-head shaped like those of *Thomas Hogg*, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

H. THOMAS HOGG—Best white-flowering variety of the *Hortensis* group. Flowers last several weeks.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT.

Plants, 30c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

H. PATULUM—Shrubby St. John's Wort. A vigorous, hardy shrub, with numerous compact branches. Leaves dark, lustrous green narrowly oblong, with clusters of smaller leaves in their axils. Flowers bright yellow, profusely borne in terminal branching clusters. One of the best.

JASMINUM. THE JASMINES.

Graceful shrubs, with numerous arching branches and showy flowers. They thrive best in moist loamy soils.

J. NUDIFLORUM—Naked Flowered Jasmine. Graceful shrub, with quadrangular drooping branches. Flowers bright yellow, opening very early in the spring or warm days in the winter. Hardy as far north as Washington. 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

J. OFFICINALE—True Jasmine. Graceful shrub, with numerous long branches; flowers white, with delicious fragrance. Not so hardy as the above. 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

KERRIA. CORCHORUS.

K. JAPONICA—Japan Corchorus. A slender, green-branched shrub. 5 or 6 feet high, with globular, yellow flowers, from July to October. 2 feet, 25c.

K. JAPONICA ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA—Variegated-Leaved *Kerria*. A dwarf form, usually growing 2 to 3 feet high, with small leaves bordered with white. 1 to 2 feet. 35c.

K. JAPONICA FLORE PLENO—Double-flowered *Kerria*. A variety with showy double flowers, of vigorous growth. More often seen in gardens than the typical form. 3 to 4 feet, 40c. each.

LONICERA. UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE.

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of "Climbing Shrubs." Plants, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

L. ALBERTI—Violet bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow. A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping.

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA—Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle. A spreading shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

L. STANDISHII—Standish's Honeysuckle. Native of China. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, appearing in February before the leaves; one of the earliest flowering shrubs.

L. TARTARICA—Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. This and Grandiflora appear to fine advantage planted together. June.

L. TARTARICA ALBA—White Tartarian Honeysuckle. Forms a high bush, with creamy white, fragrant flowers. May and June.

L. MORROWII—Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

LILACS.

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs, with snowy, fragrant flowers in spring and early summer. They are among the most popular and most beautiful flowering plants. 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

SINGLE LILACS.

ALBA—White.

CHARLES X.—Dark lilac-red.

MARLY RUBRA—Lilac red.

VULGARIS—(Purple Lilac). A large strong-growing upright shrub, bearing clusters of richly fragrant bluish purple flowers early in spring.

LUDWIG SPATH—Dark blue.

DOUBLE LILACS.

MME. CASIMIR PERIER—White.

MME. LEMOINE—White.

LEON SIMON—Panicle compact, flowers bluish crimson.

CHARLES JOLY—Very dark reddish purple; superb.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—Pale lilac.

VIRGINITE—Flowers large, tender rose shade of Souvenir de la Malmaison rose.

DOUBLE VIOLET—A vigorous growing sort, with handsome violet flowers.

PRUNUS.—(Plum).

P. PISSARDI. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop in late autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree. 50c.

PHILADELPHUS (Moch Orange).

Strong Plants, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS—Garland Syringa. With pure white, fragrant flowers.

P. GRANDIFLORUS—Very large white flowers.

P. PRIMULAEFLORUS—Flowers white; semi-double.

P. ZEYHERI—Zeyhr's Syringa. A large-flowered, odorless variety, flowers very late.

P. BOULE D'ARGENT—Flowers double, pure white, of remarkable substance and durability.

PUNICA (Pomegranate).

2 feet, 35c.

PUNICA GRANATUM—Double-Flowering Pomegranate. These are among our most valuable summer-blooming, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy South. Their flowers are produced in great profusion, and are very showy.

P. GRANATUM ALBA—Double white pomegranate.

RHUS—SUMACH.

R. GLABRA LACINIATA—Cut-Leaved Sumach. A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 50c.

RIBES. CURRANT.

The flowering currants are gay, beautiful shrubs in early spring, and of the easiest culture.

R. AUREUM—Yellow-Flowering Currant. A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves, and yellow flowers. 35c.

R. SANGUINEUM—Crimson-Flowering Currant. An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring. 35c.

SAMBUCUS. ELDER.

These are showy large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage. They blossom in June. The plants should be kept in good shape by a frequent use of the pruning knife.

GOLDEN ELDER—A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies. 35c.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED ELDER—Of strong healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs. 35c.

SPIREAS.

A large group of showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable value in general; they are graceful, compact bushes, many of them of great hardiness. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 6 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen. Except as otherwise priced.

S. ARIAEFOLIA—White Beam Leaved Spirea. Habit dense and bushy; plant entirely covered with greenish-white blossoms in July.

S. CALLOSA ALBA—Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form; keeps in bloom all summer. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.

S. BETHLEHEMENSIS—Upright branching shrub, 4 to 5 feet; flowers white, sometimes lightly blushed with pink.

S. CALIFORNICA—Tall with plume-like spikes; flowers deep rose color.

S. AUREA—(Golden). Flowers fine white; foliage beautiful golden color.

S. CALLOSA SUPERBA—Of dwarf habit; greenish white flowers in August. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.

S. ROTUNDIFOLIA ALBA—Leaves roundish; flowers white. A distinct variety.

S. SEMPERFLORENS—Habit dwarf; red flowers in corymbs. A continuous bloomer. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.

S. BUMALDA—A very handsome species from Japan; habit dwarf, but vigorous; foliage narrow; flowers rose colored, appearing in great profusion in midsummer and autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.

S. MULTIFLORA—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear pink. The best, very early flowering spirae. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.

S. ANTHONY WATERER—The finest of the dwarf spireas; produces large clusters of beautiful crimson blooms through summer and autumn.

S. NOBLEANA—Shrub 4 feet high; flowers light pink, in dense pyramids.

S. PRUNFOLIA—Very beautiful; flowers are like white daisies. Bloom in May.

S. VAN HOUTTI—Finest variety in the collection. At the flowering season in early June the plant is covered with a large mass of white flowers. Hardy.

S. REEVESH—Lance-Leaved Spirea. A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant, and render it exceedingly effective. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 feet, 40c. each.

S. THUNBERGII—Thunberg's Spiræa. Of dwarf habit and round, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being one of the first Spiræas to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. 35c.

SYMPHORICARPUS. ST. PETER'S WORT, or WAXBERRY.

2 to 3 feet, 30c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

S. RACEMOSUS—Snowberry. A well-known shrub, with small, pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

S. VULGARIS—Red-Fruited, or Indian Currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.

S. VARIEGATIS—Variegated St. Peter's Wort. A variegated form of the above.

TAMARIX (TAMARISK).

Plants 3 to 4 feet, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

T. AFRICANA—Handsome feathery foliage; upright growth; small pink flowers on long spikes.

T. ODESSANA—Caspian Tamarisk. A new variety, with pale rose flowers; blooming early.

T. PLUMOSA, or JAPONICA. Japanese Tamarisk. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant.

T. TETRANDBRA PURPUREA—Shrub 15 feet high, with reddish brown bark and slender spreading branches, having short stem; pink flowers.

VIBURNUM (SNOWBALL).

Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

VIBURNUM LANTANA—Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black.

V. OPULIS. High Bush Cranberry—A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

V. OPULIS STERILIS—Common Snowball. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.

V. PLICATUM—Japanese Snowball. A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; last several weeks. 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

VITEX (CHASTE, or HEMP TREE).

(3 to 5 feet, 35c. each.)

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—This is a valuable shrub, or medium-growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

V. AGNUS-CASTUS ALBA. Same as above, but white-flowering.

WEIGELA (DIERVILLA).

Medium-sized shrubs: profuse and early bloomers; desirable. Plants, 3 to 4 feet, 40c. each; \$3.50 per dozen. Plants, 2 to 3 feet, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

ARBOREA GRANDIFLORA—A variety of vigorous habit and erect growth; foliage very large; flowers long and tube-shaped; of a sulphur white or pale yellow, changing to pale rose. Flowers about two weeks after the others. Only 2 to 3 feet size.

AMABILIS, or SPLENDENS—Of robust habit, large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in the autumn; distinct and beautiful. Only 2 to 3 feet size.

EVE RATHKE—Flowers of dark carmine red; distinct and fine; one of the choicest hybrid.

ISOLINE—Shrub attains 6 feet; flowers white or slightly pink on outside with yellowish spot in throat.

MME. BILLARD—Adapted to lawns or gardens; profuse bloomer.

MME. DAUVESSE—A very choice hybrid.

ROSEA—A beautiful shrub with rose-colored flowers in May or June.

WITCH HAZEL.

The Witch Hazel is a shrub with singular bright flowers in late autumn, often after the leaves have been killed by the frost. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil, either in full sun or partial shade. Plants 35c. each.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hedges are becoming very popular for boundaries, borders and screens. They may be planted in the fall or spring. Plants should be set one foot apart, and it is better to cultivate and manure well for a few feet each side of the hedge for the first year or two. They can be trimmed to almost any form desired.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—A rapid grower, and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 12 to 18 inches, at \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

One year, 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50 per 100; \$18.00 per 1,000.

One year, 2 to 3 feet, at \$3.50 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

Two years, 3 to 4 feet, for immediate effect, \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—Makes a magnificent hedge. It is a very quick and compact grower. It has a beautiful light green color, and retains its foliage through the winter.

12 to 18 inches, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

18 to 24 inches, \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

THUNBERG'S BARBERRY—A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge. Strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 24 inches high, \$15.00 per 100.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA, DWARF BOX—For edging. As with many plants, that have gone gradually out of use, this plant is again becoming in great demand. We offer a nice lot of plants. 4 to 6 inches, bushy. \$10.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

JAPAN HARDY ORANGE—This is the coming hedge plant for defensive purposes, far more desirable than other prickly plants. If planted in good soil, an impenetrable hedge can be had in three years from planting. Plant one foot apart. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, it is very attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green bark makes it attractive in winter, and the closely-set, long, sharp thorns render a hedge an impenetrable barrier. Single plants are attractive. Plants twelve to eighteen inches, ten cents each; \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

ALTHAEA, or ROSE OF SHARON—We offer six or eight varieties of double Althaea. These, when planted one foot apart, make a very beautiful hedge for summer effect. They may be sheared to any desired form, and will be nearly covered with double rose-like flowers during June, July, August and September. Making it extremely attractive.

These can be furnished in one color or in four or five colors, which makes a much better effect. 2 to 3 feet, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATTERER—A deciduous plant of dwarf growth very compact, and covered with a mass of pink blooms from May till fall. This makes a beautiful border hedge for summer, and may be trimmed to any form desired. The flowers are quite attractive, and if plucked freely will produce more abundantly. This will not produce a hedge over three or four feet high, and may be kept down to two feet by shearing. We especially recommend this for borders. Nothing produces more beautiful effect for summer. Plants 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—This is also frequently used to cover wire fences, making a compact hedge. It is nearly evergreen, and produces an abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and summer. Plants, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1,000.

FIELD-GROWN ROSES.

The roses listed here are well worth a trial, indeed, most of them have come to stay, having such decided merits as to guarantee them a place among the very best of roses.

We are offering fine field-grown roses at 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

BABY RAMBLER—Crimson red, flowers borne in great profusion, in broad clusters throughout the season. Forms a compact bunch about two feet high.

CATHERINE ZEIMET. WHITE BABY RAMBLER—Pure snow-white double blooms in profuse clusters, making a sheet of white color, with a fragrance similar to Hyacinths. A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit; foliage dark, glossy and finely cut; ever-blooming and hardy.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Ivory-white, shading towards the center to silvery rose; flowers freely produced in clusters throughout the season. A grand free-flowering variety.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Clear carmine-pink, large, free bloomer, superb.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD—Bright carmine-crimson, very large petalage; flowers large, good form; the best of its color.

CLIO—Flesh, center shaded pink, large and very free.

FISHER HOLMES—Rich crimson, shaded scarlet, large and very free.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Pure snow-white, long pointed buds, large full flowers, free and very constant; the best white hybrid.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, free and good.

LA REINE—Bright glossy rose, very free and hardy.

MADAME CHARLES WOOD—Clear rosy-crimson, large and full, free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright pink, suffused with carmine, large, extra good.

PAUL NEYON—Deep rose, very large, full, the best of its color.

VICK'S CAPRICE—Light pink, striped white and carmine.

MOSS ROSES.

WHITE BATH—White, sometimes tinged with flesh attractive in bud and open flower; the best, white moss rose.

LUXEMBURG—Bright crimson, large and beautiful, fully mossed.

SALET—Light rose, medium size, the best in the class.

TEA AND HYBRID ROSES.

BRIDE (T)—Pure white.

BRIDESMAID (T.)—The most popular pink tea rose grown; a beautiful shade of bright pink.

CATHERINE MERMET (Tea)—Forcing; one of the best pink roses.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT (Comtesse de Labarthe) (T.)—Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

DEVONIENSIS (T.)—White, flesh center; an excellent and favorite old rose.

ETOILE DE LYON (T.)—Rich golden yellow, vigorous; free bloomer.

HELEN GOULD—Rosy-crimson, free bloomer, extra fine.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Creamy-white, very double, of good substance, one of the best, extra fine.

LA FRANCE—Silvery or peach-pink, with lighter reflex, one of the best, extra fine.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (STAR OF FRANCE)—A brilliant shade of clear, red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise; large flowers on long, stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free-blooming and hardy. Grown to some extent as a cut flower variety, but its chief value lies in its striking beauty as an outdoor bloomer and bedder with bronzy-green foliage.

METEOR—Deep rich red, shaded velvety crimson, extra.

MARIE GUILLOT—Perfect in form, and pure, snow-white, lovely flowers which are large, full and double, a good, healthy grower for general purposes, but does best in open ground.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Rich, creamy-white, faintly tinted with rose, extra large, very double, full and deliciously scented flowers; good form and habit; a sturdy grower and free bloomer for out of doors.

MAMAN COCHET—Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals, exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom, and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long, stiff stems. Unquestionably the queen of pink tea roses and a leading cut flower variety.

MARECHAL NEIL—Deep golden-yellow, budded plants only.

PAPA GONTIER—Cherry-red, changing to glowing crimson; very fragrant; buds very large, of exquisite outline; highly recommended.

PRINCESS SAGAN—Flowers of this variety are the richest crimson of any rose in our vast collection. A single bud or blossom will catch the eye at a great distance, so brilliant is the color; indeed, it is unmatched in its velvety richness; could well be termed "The Velvet Rose."

SAFRANO—Apricot-yellow, changing to deeper tones of orange, rose and fawn.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)—Pure white, sometimes tinged blush; a superb rose.

YELLOW COCHET (T.)—A form of Maman Cochet, with light yellow flowers; an extra fine sort.

BOURBON ROSES.

BURBANK—Cherry-rose, free as Hermosa, fine bedder.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Flesh, large, full, very sweet, extra fine.

PROVENCE ROSES.

CABBAGE—Rosy-pink, very fragrant.

CHINA ROSES.

QUEEN SCARLET—Clear red, constant and free.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

SEVEN SISTERS (Greville)—Flowers in large clusters varying from rosy-red to bluish white, several shades being frequently found in the same cluster. Our stock is of the true variety.

SOLFATERRE—Sulphur-yellow, full and double, extra.

W. A. RICHARDSON—Deep orange-yellow, outer petals lighter, extra.

CLIMBING METEOR—Deep rich red, shaded velvety crimson, extra.

CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Identical with Clothilde, except it is a rapid climber.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—Light red, changing lighter.

TENNESSEE BELLE—Deep pink, vigorous, good.

BALTIMORE BELLE—White, tinged blush, very sweet.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Deep rich crimson.

PHILADELPHIA—Deeper and more intense in color than Crimson Rambler; blooms two weeks earlier; extra fine.

PINK RAMBLER—Deep pink, very free.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Sulphur-yellow, fragrant, extra.

WHITE RAMBLER—White, sometimes with faint blush; flowers profuse and very fragrant, borne in large, compact clusters.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Rosy-pink, large, double, extra.

LADY GAY—Flowers of good size, delicate, cherry pink, fading to soft white, flowers in large clusters, a magnificent variety.

WICHURAIANA—Single white.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL—THE GREAT CEMETERY PLANT.

Its flowers are pure white, perfectly double, and produced in large sprays, making it one of the finest cut-flowers for bouquets, vases, baskets, etc., or for any kind of decoration. For cemetery planting it is the most valuable of all flowers. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CARYOPTERIS. THE BLUE SPIRAEA.

A very floriferous shrub, with lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn. Not quite hardy in the colder sections. It requires a well-drained soil and sunny situation. Twenty-five cents each.

HYPERICUM. THE ST. JOHN'S WORTS.

Very ornamental, free-flowering shrubs, with yellow flowers, blooming in summer. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

H. CALYCINUM—Aaron's Beard. A low shrub, usually less than a foot high, spreading by root stocks and completely covering the soil. Leaves dark green and leathery, evergreen in the South, but drowned in North by severe freezing. Flowers large and showy, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Thrives best in partial shade.

H. MOSERIANUM. Gold Flower—A small shrub of 1 to 2 feet, of garden origin: dark green leaves, persisting until late frost; flowers golden yellow; 2 inches across.

GERMAN IRIS. (I. Germanica.)

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and of exquisite colors. No garden is complete without a collection of these beautiful "Flags." We offer the following choice sorts. Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

CELESTE—Delicate light lavender blue.

DONNA MARIE—Stands pearly white, falls shaded lilac.

REBECCA—Stands golden yellow, falls yellow splashed plum.

SOUVENIR—Old gold and purple.

MIXED—A large number of fine varieties. Price 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

DOUBLE TREE PEONIES.

The Tree Peonies (*P. Moutan*) differ from the herbaceous varieties in their growth, which is in the form of a dwarf shrub; they are equally free-flowering, and commence blooming about three weeks earlier than the double herbaceous sorts, and while also perfectly hardy they are benefited by slight protection through the winter. Price, 75c. each.

PEONIES, HERBACEOUS.

Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun, they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom, during April and May. Fertilize liberally with cow manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out the result will be most satisfactory.

We offer double white, double pink, and double crimson peonies; strong plants with several eyes. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Also, mixed peonies, all colors, at \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Twenty varieties true to name, in all colors. Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Mixed phlox, strong divisions. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

YUCCA OR ROCK LILY.

This is a stately plant with stiff evergreen foliage; flower stems four to six feet tall, branched near the summit, and bearing numerous drooping creamy white flowers in summer.

YUCCA FILIMENTOSA—Thread-leaved, creamy-white. Plants 35c. each.

YUCCA GLORIOSA—Stout and sharp-pointed leaves; flowers creamy white, often shaded with red or brown. Plants 50c. each.

HARDY VIOLETS.

The varieties listed below are not suited for forcing under glass; they are perfectly hardy, and when grown in the open border are covered with flowers in early spring.

PEDATA (Bird's Foot Violet)—A native variety, with finely-cut foliage and showy blue flowers.

BICOLOR—An elegant variety of the preceding, with the upper petals a rich royal purple; lower petals almost white. Price, 75c. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

VARIEGATED RIBBON GRASS—Large variegated foliage; an excellent grass for bordering large beds; 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

HOP VINES (Humulus).

GREEN LEAVED (Humulus lupulus)—A useful climber for covering unsightly places. It is a rapid grower and bears a profusion of seed-pods suitable for many domestic purposes. 5c. each; 50c. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

LAVENDER.

LAVENDER (Lavandula)—Plant in spring. Blooms from June to August. Valuable for its fragrant foliage.

tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the West to brace against storms in after years (as most of our wind storms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the tree up four or five inches (which gives the roots a bracing position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide, and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to down them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, woods-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these crops, the earth should be hoed up around the tree for four or five feet, and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., from growing around the trees.

CULTIVATION.—No grass or grain crops should be grown in orchards until the trees have attained good bearing size. Then it is best to sow in crops that require spring plowing. For the first three years after planting the land may be worked (with advantage to the trees) in tobacco, potatoes, or any hoe crop; but nothing should be planted within four feet of the trees in any direction, and they should be hoed around whenever the crop is worked.

We would advise our friends and patrons to be careful not to allow horses or cattle to run in their young orchards, as they will ruin the best trees that can be furnished by any nurserymen. Hogs may be allowed to run in orchards with advantage, as they will readily eat the fruit that drops prematurely, and thus destroy many insects, which are the main cause of premature falling. Young fruit trees, etc., require care and attention to be thrifty and to come into bearing early. It is a poor policy to purchase young fruit trees and plant them out and expect them to care for themselves like forest trees.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE, SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES.

1 foot by 3 feet.....	14,250	6 feet by 10 feet.....	726
2 feet by 3½ feet.....	6,223	8 feet by 10 feet.....	547
2 feet by 4 feet.....	5,445	10 feet by 12 feet.....	363
2 feet by 6 feet.....	3,630	20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
3 feet by 5 feet.....	2,964	25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 6 feet.....	2,420	30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
4 feet by 6 feet.....	1,398	40 feet by 40 feet.....	27

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Apples	20 to 40 feet	Pears—Dwarf	10 to 12 feet
Pears—Standard	20 to 40 feet	Grapes	6 to 10 feet
Cherries	20 to 40 feet	Currants	2 to 4 feet
Peaches	20 to 25 feet	Gooseberries	2 to 4 feet
Apricots	20 to 25 feet	Raspberries	2 to 4 feet
Nectarine	20 to 25 feet	Blackberries	2 to 4 feet
Plums	20 to 25 feet	Strawberries.....	1 or 2 by 3½ feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet	Asparagus	1 to 5 feet

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLEASE CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING.

TERMS.—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment, from unknown correspondents.

REMITTANCE.—Remittance should be made by Draft, Post-Office Order, Express Money Order, or by Registered Letter, to Midlothian, Virginia. Cash sent through the mail is at the risk of the sender.

ORDER NOW.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now, it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in Catalogue.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company.

PACKING.—Our aim is to pack all orders securely and carefully so that they will reach their destination in good shape.

ERRORS.—We exercise the uttermost care in filling orders but during rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. All claims of errors must be made in five days after receipt of goods.

TRUE TO NAME.—We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue. We do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

SHIPPING SEASON.—This usually commences about the middle of October or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and continues until the middle of April, or until growth begins.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases. We fumigate our stock before shipping, as required by State law.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—We ship by freight or express from Midlothian, Virginia, Southern Railway, and by freight from Vinita (James River Division of C. & O. Railway). Orders will be filled as nearly as possible in the rotation in which they are received.

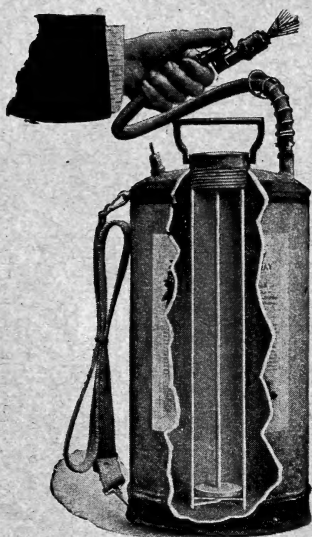
PRICES.—Trees and plants will be furnished at the annexed prices. Six will be furnished at dozen rate; 50 at hundred rate; 500 at thousand rate. Make out orders on order sheet in the back of Catalogue.

SPECIAL OFFER.

On all orders for trees and plants amounting to more than five dollars worth, selected wholly at the single or dozen rate of this list, we agree to deliver free—that is, we will prepay the freight to your depot or express office (but no wharfage), provided cash accompanies the order. We require the purchaser to give us the name of both his freight and express office, so that we may send by the cheapest route. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Grape Vines may be included in this offer at the hundred rate also. On all orders selected at the hundred or thousand rates the purchaser must pay freight; but we pack and F. O. B. cars here at the prices named.

THE "KANT KLOG"

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE NEW "KANT-KLOG," THE ONLY NOZZLE THAT CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY CLEANED WITHOUT STOPPING THE SPRAY OR REMOVING THE NOZZLE FROM THE TREE. THE FIRST AND ONLY NOZZLE EVER MADE WHICH GIVES BOTH FLAT AND ROUND SPRAYS, OR SOLID STREAMS.



"KANT-KLOG" STYLE C.

extra cost. Sprayer holds between four and five gallons and can be carried either by carrier strap or air pump handle.

Sprays Fruit Trees, Potatoes, Vegetables, Tobacco and Cotton.
For Wagons, Windows, Henhouses, Fires, Disinfecting, Etc., Etc.

DIRECTIONS.

A few seconds working of the air pump thoroughly agitates the solution and charges the sprayer with compressed air. This being a very powerful and elastic force, will, as soon as the thumb presses the "Shut-off," force out the liquid in the form of either a spray or a solid continuous stream, as desired.

After sprayer is charged, you need not stop for anything; just walk along from one row to another, the machine will supply sufficient spray to enable you to do the work as fast as you can walk. The great saving in time, labor and solution, even on small sprayings, will more than pay for this splendid machine the first month it is used, to say nothing of the big increase in crops as a result of spraying properly.

Price, with galvanized steel body, \$5.00; with polished brass body, \$6.50.

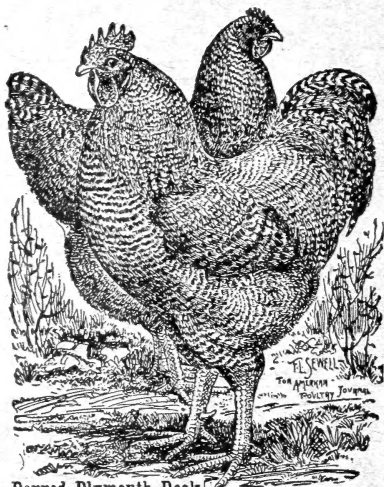
DESCRIPTION.—The Sprayer body is made of heavy polished brass or galvanized steel, as desired. Top and bottom are dome shaped; joined to body under heavy pressure, making a complete double seam. The body is supported and further strengthened by a heavy steel band around the bottom. When completed this body is tested under double the pressure formerly used, so enabling you to get a finer spray for a greater length of time than with any sprayer we have ever made.

The air pump is made of heavy brass two inches in diameter. Hose couplings are solid brass, standard cut threads, ends heavily ribbed to prevent hose slipping off. Hose is high grade, three ply, supported by a coiled spring, bell-shaped at outer end to prevent breaking. A safety-valve is provided to allow air to escape after the necessary pressure has been obtained.

The "Kant-Klog" Nozzle furnished with this machine without extra charge makes two bell sprays of different size, volume and fineness; one flat spray and two sizes of straight streams. The new Spring "Hose-Cock" shown above is also furnished with style G without



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

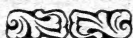


Barred Plymouth Rock.

After breeding many varieties of fowls we have found none superior for general farm purposes than pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. Some twenty years ago we started with Thompson's and Hawkins' strains and have introduced new blood every few years. We are not breeding these for show points, but for general utility. They are large size, good layers and good mothers.

Our birds have always had the freedom of the farm, not allowing any other breed to come on the place, and we believe they have greater stability on this account.

Eggs in season, \$1.50 per 13, 30 for \$2.50. Also Pullets and Cockerels in the fall at \$1 each.



NEW STRAWBERRY.

RICHMOND.—A distinct variety of great value for market and home garden; introduced by Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va. We have fruited it for a number of years, and find it to be a superior variety. It is a good grower, making abundance of plants. Is very firm; berries bright red color, parting readily from the calyx, which is dark green. Is a perfect bloomer; ripens mid-season and continues fruiting through a long period. It is worthy of trial by all. Plants 50c. per dozen, \$1 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

